

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Devoted to the Construction and Operation of Better Grain Handling Plants.

Floating Dust Successfully Removed

Description of equipment installed at Minneapolis, removing 80% of dust by direct suction.

U. S. Supreme Court Decision

Against federal raid on sugar exchange.

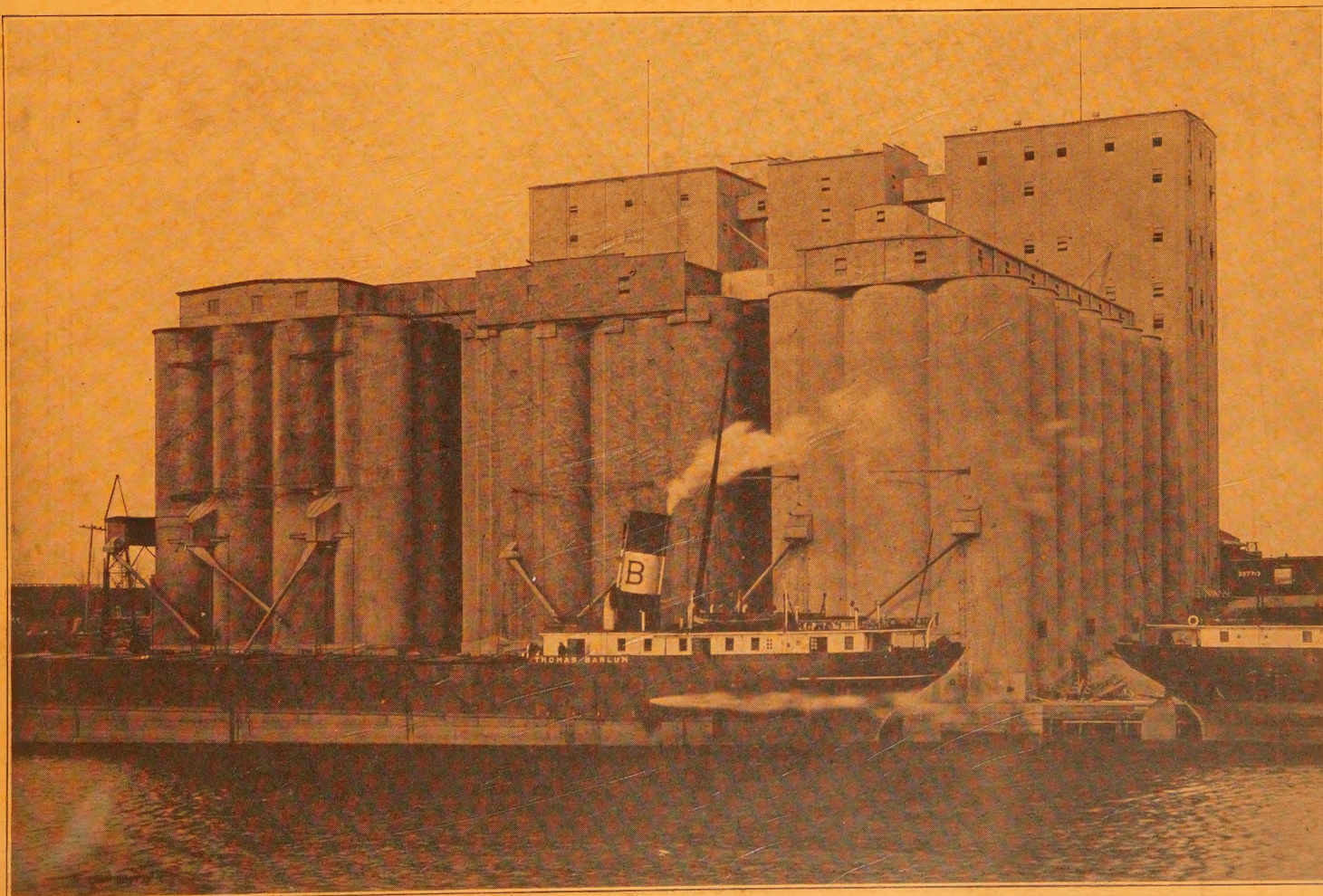
Pooling Denounced and Exposed

McNary-Haugen Bill

How the price will be fixed. What its authors claim for it. Testimony of trade leaders against it. Congressman Anderson's arguments against it.

Bill Introduced to Reimburse Grain Dealers

for losses on wheat due to government's fixed price during war.



The Fireproof Elevators of the Western Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd., at Fort William, Ont.
[For description of the new unit shown on the right see page 310.]

NASHVILLE

is the Southeast's best flour, feed and seed distributing point. It is the world's largest grain sacking market; it has large grain elevator and warehouse storage capacity; a large flour milling and blending capacity as well as a large feed manufacturing and seed handling business. All these things mean that Nashville, to supply the constant demand made on it, must buy great quantities of grain, seed and ingredients for feeds. Get in touch with any of these:

Nashville Grain Exchange Members

The Gillette Grain Co.
Operators Steel Elevator

Tennessee Grain Co.
Receivers and Shippers

John A. Tyner & Co.
Wholesale Grain, Stock Peas,
Storage Sacked or Bulk

J. H. Wilkes & Co.
Grain, Flour, Feeds

R. H. Worke & Co.
Grain, Feed, Hay

South Land Mill & Elevtr. Co.
Flour and "South Land" Feeds

McKay-Reece Co.
An Old Reliable Seed House

W. R. Tate
Receivers and Shippers

W. H. Crozier & Co.
Grain and Feed Mfr.

Chas. H. Vincent
Receivers and Shippers

J. R. Hale & Sons
Receivers and Shippers

Chas. D. Jones & Co.
Receivers and Shippers

S. S. Kerr
Receivers and Shippers

Liberty Mills
Flour and Feed

Chas. A. Hill & Co.
Seeds and Grain

Allen Grain Co.
We specialize in soft wheat

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

ATCHISON, KANS.

Blair Elevator Corp., The, grain merchants.*

ATLANTA, GA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Haym & Co., M. H., wholesale brokers, grain, hay.*

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Baltimore Grain Co., grain receivers, exporters.*
Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*
Dennis & Co., grain merchants.*
Gill & Fisher, receivers and shippers.*
Hammond, Snyder & Co., Inc., receivers, exporters.*
Hax & Co., G. A., grain, hay, seeds.*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*
Robinson & Jackson, grain commission merchants.*
Steen & Bro., E., grain receivers and exporters.*

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., corn and oats.*

BOSTON, MASS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Benzaquin, Matthew D., grain brokerage commission.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.

Armour Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Burns Bros. Grain Corp., grain commission.*
Davis, Inc., A. C., grain.*
Globe Elevator Co., receivers & shippers.*
Great Lakes Grain Co., Inc., receiving & forwarding.*
Harold, A. W., grain, barley a specialty.*
McKillen, Inc., J. G., receivers and shippers.*
Pratt & Co., receivers, shippers of grain.*
Ratcliffe, S. M., commission merchant.*
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*
Sunset Grain & Feed Co., grain & feed.*
Tayntor & Shaw, receivers & shippers.*
Townsend Ward Co., The, consignments.*
Watkins Grain Co., grain commission.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Halliday Elevator Co., grain dealers.*
Hastings Co., Samuel, receivers & shippers.*
Hastings-Stout Co., grain merchants.*
Lynch Grain Co., grain dealers.*
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

King Wilder Grain Co., grain shippers.*
Murrel Grain Co., Ray, recvrs. and shprs.*
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Armour Grain Co., grain buyers.*
Badenoch Co., J. J., grains, millfeeds, concentrates.*
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.*
Carhart Code Harwood Co., grain commission.*
Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.*
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Hitch & Carder, commission merchants.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., consignments solicited.*
McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.*
Nash-Wright Grain Co., commission merchants.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Pope & Eckhardt Co., grain and seeds.*
Rang & Co., Henry, grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Brothers, grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., commission merchants.*
Rothschild Co., D., receivers and shippers.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
Schiffin & Co., P. H., commission.*
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
*Member Grain Dealers National Association.

CHICAGO, ILL. (Continued).

Somers, Jones & Co., grain and field seeds.
Updike Grain Co., consignments.*

CINCINNATI, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Blumenthal, Max, commission merchants.*
Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., grain merchants.*
DeMolet Grain Co., receivers & shippers.*
Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.*
Scholl Grain Co., receivers & shippers.*

CIRCLEVILLE, O.

Cook, Wade H., grain, hay and grain products.*

CLEVELAND, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.*
Sheets Elevator Co., The, grain, hay, straw.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*

COLUMBUS, O.

Smith-Sayles Grain Co., The, buyers and shippers.*

DALLAS, TEX.

Watson Co., H. H., grain, millfeed, hay.

DAVENPORT, IA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*
Harrison, Ward & Co., Grain Belt Elevator.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.*
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.*
Denver Elevator, wholesale grain, flour, millfeed.*
Houlton Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.*
McCaull-Dinsmore Co., wholesaler and commission.*
Phelps Grain Co., T. D., wholesale grain.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*
Summit Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley.*

DES MOINES, IA.

Board of Trade Members.

Anderson Co., D. L., grain dealers.*
Lockwood, Lee, broker.*
Lake Grain Co., J. C., buyers, sellers all grains.*

DETROIT, MICH.

Board of Trade Members.

Caughey-Jossman Co., grain and field seeds.*
Dumont-Roberts & Co., receivers & shippers.*
Lapham & Co., J. S., grain dealers.*
Lichtenberg & Son, oats, corn, hay, straw.*
Simmons & Co., F. J., grain and hay.*
Swift Grain Co., consign or ask for bid.*

DULUTH, MINN.

Board of Trade Members.

White Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

EMPORIA, KANS.

Trusler Grain Co., grain merchants.*

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.

Carter Grain Co., C. M., grain merchants.*
Dorsey Grain Co., merchants—commission consignments.*
Moore-Seaver Gr. Co., recvrs., shprs., consignments.*
Mountcastle-Merrill Gr. Co., grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Universal Mills, "Superior" Feeds.*

GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

HASTINGS, NEBR.

Koehler-Twidale Elevator Co., grain dealers.*

HOUSTON, TEX.

Gulf Grain Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members.

Anderson & Weirick, gr. commission & consignments.*
Bingham Grain Co., The, recvrs. & shippers.*
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.*
Hart-Malbucher Co., grain merchants.*
Hayward-Rich Grain Co., grain commission.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., recvrs. & shippers.*
National Elevator Co., grain merchants. & comm.*
Menzie Grain & Bkg. Co., Carl D., grain merchants.*
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers & shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.*

KANKAKEE, ILL.

Breckenridge Grain Co., grain dealers.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.

Armour Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Bruce Bros. Grain Co., consignments.*
Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, milo.*
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.*
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.*
Ernst Davis Grain Co., commissions.*
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.*
Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Miller Grain Co., S. H., consignments.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.*
Rocky Mt. Grain & Com. Co., consignments.*
Scouler Bishop Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds, Shields, Lonsdale Grain Co., grain.*
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

LINCOLN, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Lincoln Grain Co., grain merchants.*

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grain Exchange Members.

Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain & mill feed.*
Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain & Mill feed.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.

Bingham-Hewett Grain Co., receivers-shippers of grain.*
Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.*
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

LYNCHBURG, VA.

Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.*

McKINNEY, TEX.

Reinhardt & Company, wheat, corn, oats, maize.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Browne, Walter M., broker and com., consignments.*
Buxton, E. E., broker & commission merchant.*
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, mill feed.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.*
(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
 Franke Grain Co., The, grain and feed.
 Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
 Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*
 LaBude Feed & Grain Co., grain, feed, hay.*
 Milwaukee Grain Com. Co., recvrs. grain and seed.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
 Cargill Commission Co., grain commission.*
 Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
 Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
 Delmar Co., shippers.
 Hiawatha Grain Co., grain merchants.*
 Itasca Elevator Co., grain merchants.
 Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers & shippers.*
 Malmgren Grain Co., grain commission.*
 Poehler, Wm. A., grain merchant.
 Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
 Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain & feed.
 Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*
 Zimmerman, Otto A., grain and feed.*

NASHVILLE, TENN.

McKay-Reece Co., wholesale seeds & grain.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Board of Trade Members.
 Fox Co., C. B., exporters.*

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.
 Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.*
 Therrien, A. F., broker.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Grain Exchange Members.
 Jackson Grain Co., grain merchants. •
 Marshall Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.*
 Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
 Vandenberg, Jesse, milling wheat.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.
 Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*

OMAHA, NEBR. (Continued).

Stockham Grain Co., E., commission merchants.*
 Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
 United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
 Updike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
 Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
 Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
 Harrison, Ward & Co., receivers & shippers.*
 Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
 McFadden & Co., C. C., grain commission.
 Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
 Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
 Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Richardson Bros., grain, flour, millfeeds.*
 Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
 Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Allen & Co., H. S., grain and hay.*
 Hardman & Daker, grain, hay, millfeed.*
 Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
 McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
 Rogers & Co., Geo. E., grain and hay.*
 Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
 Walton Co., Samuel, grain and hay.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyer, all markets.

RICHMOND, VA.

Grain Exchange Members.

Morriss & Co., C. F., grain, feed, hay, flour brokers.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Dailey Bros., Inc., receivers and shippers.*

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

A. J. Elevator Co., The, wheat, corn, oats.*
 Button-Simmons Grain Co., grain commission.*
 Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

King, Douglas W., wheat, corn-brokr., Texas R. Oats.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Dreyer Commission Co., feedingstuffs, grain, seeds.*
 Graham & Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
 Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
 Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
 Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
 Morton & Co., grain commission.*
 Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
 Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*
 Turner Grain Co., grain commission.*
 Von Rump Grain Co., grain merchants.*

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Board of Trade Members.

Button Co., L. C., grain commission.*
 Planley Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
 Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

SUPERIOR, NEBR.

Bossemeyer Bros. Terminal Elevator.*

TOLEDO, O.

Produce Exchange Members.

Churchill Grain & Seed Co., field seeds, popcorn.
 De Vore & Co., H. W., grain and seeds.*
 King & Co., C. A., grain and seeds.*
 Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*
 Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*
 Zahn & Co., J. F., grain and seeds.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.*

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Baker-Evans Grain Co., milling and export wheat.*
 Smith McLinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, kafir, millfeed.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.

Mytinger Mfg. & Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., Wblrs. gr. and seeds.*

* Member Grain Dealers National Association.

Board of Trade
Members

CAIRO

Board of Trade
Members

CORN

Halliday Elevator Company
GRAIN DEALERS
CAIRO, ILL.

OATS

Grain Exchange
Members

ST. JOSEPH

Grain Exchange
Members

**We Want Your
Business**
Ask for Our Prices

The A. J. Elevator Company
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

**Hard and Soft Wheat
Corn and Oats**
Write, Wire or Phone Us

GORDON GRAIN CO.
 CONSIGNMENT SPECIALISTS
 ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Button-Simmons Grain Co.
B-S
 BETTER SERVICE
 St. Joseph, Mo.

Chamber of Commerce
Members

MINNEAPOLIS

Chamber of Commerce
Members

MARFIELD GRAIN CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Receivers and Shippers

SHEFFIELD ELEVATOR COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS
GRAIN SHIPPERS
Ask for Samples of Milling Wheat, Feed and
Milling Barley
WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS

"Have 10 cars recleaned 48-lb. seed
Screenings, cleaned from wheat. Offer
subject confirmation \$8.00 per ton,
F. O. B. Minneapolis. If interested,
write for samples."

DELMAR CO.
502 Flour Exchg., Minneapolis, Minn.

CARGILL COMMISSION COMPANY

DULUTH MINNEAPOLIS MILWAUKEE

EFFICIENCY is our watchword; SATISFACTION your reward

SHIP TO CARGILL

"You can't do better; You might do worse."

Cereal Grading Co. GRAIN MERCHANTS

We buy, sell, store and ship
all kinds of grain. Get our
offers, or try us with your
consignments.

LIBERAL ADVANCES
Operators of Elevator "R"
Chamber of Commerce
MINNEAPOLIS

Certain Departments

in this number of the **GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL** are especially interesting.
After you have read them, consider carefully whether you are not better off with
the twenty-four numbers of the Journal, on your desk, or the \$2.00 in your pocket.

CORN -- OATS -- BARLEY -- RYE
For Prompt Shipment in any Quantity

**The VAN DUSEN-
HARRINGTON CO.**
MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH

Merchants Exchange
Members

ST. LOUIS

Merchants Exchange
Members

PICKER & BEARDSLEY COM. CO.
"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"
GRAIN, HAY, GRASS SEEDS, KAFIR, MILO
125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BLDG ST. LOUIS, MO.

Established 1877
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.
St. Louis New Orleans

Nanson Commission Co. GRAIN, HAY and SEEDS
202 Merchants Exchange Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

GRAIN MARSHALL HALL GRAIN COMPANY
HANDLED ON COMMISSION
BOUGHT TO ARRIVE
SOLD FOR SHIPMENT
EXPORT
ST. LOUIS
ST. JOSEPH

YOUR NAME

where every progres-
sive grain dealer will
see it, will convince
them you are in busi-
ness today.

That is in the
Grain Dealers Journal
OF CHICAGO

Board of Trade
Members

PEORIA

Board of Trade
Members

W. W. Dewey & Sons
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
33-35 Board of Trade
Peoria, Ill.

**P. B. and
C. C. Miles**

Established - 1875
Incorporated - 1910

Peoria, Illinois

Handling Grain on Commis-
sion Our Specialty

Turner-Hudnut Company
Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers
42-47 Board of Trade

C. N. D. QUOTATIONS

A complete record of C. N. D. or
Radio Market Quotations is invaluable
for ready reference.

Each sheet is headed "Board of Trade
Quotations for Week Commencing Mon-
day 192...." Columns are pro-
vided for three Wheat options, three
Corn, three Oats, three Rye and two
Barley. Spaces for the market hourly
and at close. Closing prices for previous
week are listed at top.

Sixty sheets, printed on bond paper,
9½x11½, are well bound in book form,
with flexible pressboard covers—a year's
supply. Order Form 97-5. Price \$1.00.
Weight 14 oz.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Board of Trade
Members

CHICAGO

Board of Trade
Members

Special Wire and Salesman Service

LAMSON BROS. CO.**WHEAT, CORN
OATS, RYE**

166 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

Eugene Schifflin P. H. Schifflin, Jr. R. E. Andrews
Pres. Treas. Sec.**Philip H. Schifflin & Co.**
(INC.)**GRAIN COMMISSION**

515-518 Postal Telegraph Bldg.

Chicago

Branch Offices:

F. F. Munson Champaign, Illinois
R. T. O'Neill Joliet, Illinois
G. N. McReynolds Mason City, Iowa
B. L. Nutting Spencer, Iowa**BARTLETT FRAZIER Co.** **GRAIN MERCHANTS**Western Union Bldg.
CHICAGO

SHIP US THAT NEXT CAR

Harris, Winthrop & Co.1 Wall Street, New York
The Rookery, Chicago**GRAIN COMMISSION**

Members of Principal Exchanges

CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.**Grain Commission**

Board of Trade CHICAGO

"Since 1873"

J. J. BADENOCH CO.BUYERS and SHIPPERS of all kinds of
GRAINSMILL FEEDS and CONCENTRATES
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

400 N. UNION AVE. CHICAGO, ILL.

E. W. BAILEY & CO.
Commission MerchantsReceivers and Shippers of
GRAIN, SEEDS, PROVISIONS
72 Board of Trade, CHICAGO**CIPHER CODES**We carry the following cipher codes in stock
and can make prompt delivery.

Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.50
 Universal Grain Code, flexible leather 3.00
 Robinson's Cifer Code, leather..... 2.25
 A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup..... 20.00
 Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
 Bentley's Complete Phrase Code..... 15.00
 Companion Cable Code..... 5.00
 Miller's Code (1917)..... 2.00
 Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code..... 2.00

Your name in gilt letters on front cover,
35 cents extra.

For any of the above, address

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

JOHN E. BRENNAN & CO. **GRAIN and SEEDS**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS **CHICAGO****Chicago Grain & Salvage Co.**

Dealers in

SALVAGE GRAIN

GRAIN, FEEDS, Etc.

Write or Wire

930 Postal Telegraph Bldg. CHICAGO

HENRY RANG & CO.**Commission Merchants**Chicago Milwaukee
Sioux City**Rosenbaum Brothers****Grain Merchants**

Board of Trade Chicago, Ill.

Clement Curtis & Co.

The Rookery Bldg., Chicago

Members of all principal Exchanges.
Private wire service to all leading cities
in this country**RUMSEY & COMPANY****COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

Board of Trade

Chicago, Illinois

THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
of Chicago

Capital and Surplus Fifteen Million Dollars

Officers

ERNEST A. HAMILL, President
 CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, Vice-President
 J. EDWARD MAASS, Vice-President
 NORMAN J. FORD, Vice-President
 JAMES G. WAKEFIELD, Vice-President
 EDWARD F. SCHOENECK, Cashier
 LEWIS E. GARY, Assistant Cashier
 JAMES A. WALKER, Assistant Cashier
 C. RAY PHILLIPS, Assistant Cashier
 FRANK F. SPIEGLER, Assistant Cashier
 WILLIAM E. WALKER, Assistant Cashier

Directors

WATSON F. BLAIR.
 CHAUNCEY B. BORLAND, Managing
 Borland Properties.
 EDWARD B. BUTLER, Chairman Board
 of Directors Butler Bros.
 BENJAMIN CARPENTER, President
 Geo. B. Carpenter & Co.
 HENRY P. CROWELL, Chairman of
 Board Quaker Oats Co.
 ERNEST A. HAMILL, President

CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, Vice-
 President
 JOHN J. MITCHELL, President of the
 Illinois Merchants Trust Co.
 MARTIN A. RYERSON
 J. HARRY SELZ, President Selz, Schwab
 & Company
 ROBERT J. THORNE
 CHARLES H. WACKER, President
 Chicago Heights Land Assn.

Foreign Exchange—Letters of Credit—Cable Transfers

We Have Specialized in Grain Accounts for Forty-five Years

Board of Trade
Members

CHICAGO

Board of Trade
Members

J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN CO.
Grain Merchants
111 W. Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Ill.

THE UPDIKE GRAIN COMPANY

"The Reliable Consignment House"

CHICAGO OMAHA KANSAS CITY MILWAUKEE SIOUX FALLS SIOUX CITY

Rosenbaum Grain Corporation

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Private Wires in All Important Markets

Branch Offices—Omaha, Minneapolis, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, Galveston

HITCH & CORDER

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Members Chicago Board of Trade
Webster Bldg., 327 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.
Tel. Wabash 6584

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS
NOT LATER—BUT TODAY
Especially Consignments
GRAINS ALL WAYS
McKENNA & DICKEY
60 Board of Trade, Chicago

ARMOUR GRAIN COMPANY

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Manufacturers of

ARMOUR'S STOCK AND DAIRY FEEDS AND CEREAL PRODUCTS
208 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

POPE & ECKHARDT CO.
GRAIN and SEEDS
111 W. Jackson St. CHICAGO

FOR BEST RESULTS SHIP YOUR GRAIN AND SEEDS TO

J. H. DOLE & COMPANY

RECEIVERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
327 South La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

CONSIGN TO

WEGENER BROS.

Grain Commission

309 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

CHICAGO

BARLEY WANTED

Two Rowed and Heavy White

Send Samples
Also Send Samples Buckwheat

The Quaker Oats Company

Grain Department

Chicago, Illinois

We like the Journal very much; it is helpful and we would be lost without it.—
C. B. Stickell, mgr., Co-operative Exchange Co., Mechanicsburg, O.

Chamber of Commerce
Members

BALTIMORE

Chamber of Commerce
Members

Glark's Car Load Grain Tables

Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000 to 107,950 lbs. to bushels of 32 lbs.	
20,000 " 74,950 " " " " 34 "	
20,000 " 96,950 " " " " 48 "	
20,000 " 118,950 " " " " 56 "	
20,000 " 118,950 " " " " 60 "	

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black. Linen ledger paper reinforced, bound in flexible karatol with marginal index. Price \$2.50, weight 6 ozs.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to

Chas. England & Co., Inc.

GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS

Commission Merchants

308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

Baltimore Grain Co.

Receivers & Exporters

Baltimore Maryland

GILL & FISHER

Grain Receivers and Shippers

BALTIMORE

Established 1900

G. A. HAX & CO.

COMMISSION

Grain and Hay

BALTIMORE

MARYLAND

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not--Tell the Journal

Produce Exchange
Members**TOLEDO**Produce Exchange
Members

There is a great satisfaction in trusting your
CONSIGNMENTS OF GRAIN AND SEED
to a firm you KNOW to be RELIABLE.

1887 **H. W. DEVORE & CO.** 1924
TOLEDO - OHIO

Clover Seed

International Game, played in Toledo, Ohio.
Providence does dealing. When "Seedy" favor

C. A. KING & CO.

Like Billy Sunday they deal in cash and futures.

JOHN WICKENHISER & CO.

Wholesale Grain Dealers

TOLEDO, OHIO

We make track bids and quote delivered
prices. Solicit Consignments of Grain and
Clover Seed. Members Toledo Produce Ex-
change and Chicago Board of Trade.

Board of Trade
Members**KANSAS CITY**Board of Trade
Members

Handling
Consignments
and Futures
44 Years

B. C. Christopher & Co.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Buyers and
Shippers Kaffir,
Feterita, Milo
Maize, Mill Feed

Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co.

operating Terminal Elevator

Capacity 2,500,000 bushels—Superior service to millers and grain dealers

G. H. DAVIS, President

N. F. NOLAND Vice-President

HAROLD A. MERRILL, Treasurer

M. GUNDELFINGER, Secretary

SHANNON GRAIN COMPANY
CONSIGNMENTS

201-2 Board of Trade KANSAS CITY, MO.

Yes Sir:Real
Service

We Handle Consignments
S. H. Miller Grain Co.
Kansas City Missouri



Buyers—Sellers
WHEAT . CORN
OATS . BARLEY
CONSIGNMENTS
MILL ORDERS

Rocky Mountain Grain & Com. Co.
Consignments

Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale
Grain Co.

QUALITY and SERVICE

Kansas City, Missouri

A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.
Grain Commission

Mill Orders a Specialty
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A

CONSIGN**Ernst-Davis Com. Co.**

Kansas City

SPECIAL ATTENTION
GIVEN TO FUTURES

MEMBERS
Kansas City Board of Trade
Chicago Board of Trade
St. Louis Merchants Ex.

OUR advertisers are helping us to improve Grain Trade
conditions. SHOW YOUR APPRECIATION, Mention G. D. J.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

CONSIGN
WHEAT - CORN - OATS
-TO-
DUMONT, ROBERTS & CO.
626-8 Murphy Building, Detroit, Mich.

E. A. Grubbs Grain Co.
BUYERS—SHIPPERS
Good Milling Wheat
GREENVILLE - OHIO

L. W. FORBELL & CO.
Strictly Commission Merchants
Specialists in WHEAT, CORN, OATS
Consignments Solicited
340-342 Produce Exchange, NEW YORK, N. Y.

CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY
Receivers and Shippers
GRAIN
Consignments Solicited
OMAHA

L. C. BUTTON CO.
510-511 Grain Exchange SIOUX CITY, IOWA
General Grain and
Commission Business
USE US

RICHARDSON BROS.
Brokers
Want Offers
Grain - Flour - Mill Feed
Delivered Philadelphia
Either Export or Domestic
The Bourse

SWIFT GRAIN CO.

Consign or Ask Us for Bid

Murphy Building, Detroit, Michigan

BUYERS AND SELLERS

of Grain Elevators. You can make your wants
known quickly by advertising in the "Elevators
for Sale and Wanted" columns.

DENVER

Grain shippers who are anxious to get the most from their grain will find it to their advantage to investigate the merits of the Denver market. After a thorough investigation it is a known fact that it will receive your shipments. Any of the Grain Exchange members listed below will be glad to give you any information you may desire. Better still—ship at least one car to any of them and be convinced.

The Summit Grain Co.
Receivers and shippers of all kinds of grain.
Offices and elevator, 19th and Navajo Sts. P. O. Box 805.

O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.
Receivers and shippers of all kinds of grain.

T. D. Phelps Grain Co.
Wholesale Grain and Beans.

McCaull-Dinsmore Co.
Grain—Wholesaler and Commission.

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.
Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic.

Houlton Grain Company
Wholesale Grain—Get in touch with us.

The Conley-Ross Grain Co.
Wholesale Grain.

The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.
Grain, Hay, Beans.

Denver Elevator
Wholesale Grain, Flour, Mill, Feed and Pinto Beans.
We operate 30 elevators in eastern Colorado.

Note: All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discontinued by three disinterested members of the Exchange when dockage is not provided for in the contract

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

E. Stockham Grain Co.
CONSIGNMENTS
Every Car Gets Personal Service
Omaha, Nebr.
WRITE US YOUR OFFERS

MATTHEW D. BENZAQUIN
GRAIN AND FEED
Brokerage and Commission
DOMESTIC and EXPORT
505 Chamber of Commerce Boston, Mass.

E. P. BACON CO.
Grain Commission Merchants
Sellers of Cash Grain and
Field Seeds on Consignment
MILWAUKEE—CHICAGO—MINNEAPOLIS

For whatever you wish to know
about equipment or supplies used
in or about a grain elevator ask the
Information Bureau
Grain Dealers Journal Chicago, Ill

SHIP US YOUR CORN, OATS AND WHEAT

Regardless of its condition. We operate the Superior Elevator
equipped with all modern machinery for handling grain.

PRATT & CO., Operators of Superior Elevator
910 Chamber of Commerce Buffalo, N. Y.

KELLOGG RADIO

Market Prices

Direct to Your Elevator
By Radio

Before making that grain shipment you are interested in knowing today's market price.

Kellogg Radio Equipment brings these to you with unusual clearness—gives you a direct connection with the grain markets.

Kellogg Radio Equipment is built to give service.

If your dealer cannot show you Kellogg Radio parts, please write us.

Send today for a copy of Radio Handbook, Dept., T.

KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD & SUPPLY COMPANY
1066 West Adams Street
CHICAGO

KELLOGG RADIO

KELLOGG RADIO FOR BETTER RESULTS

KELLOGG RADIO FOR BETTER RESULTS

WHY-A-LEAK —STOP IT—

BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

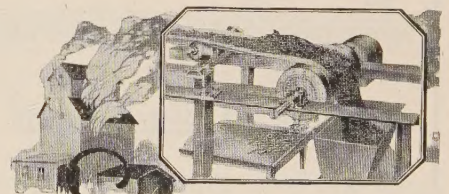
KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our car liners.

THE KENNEDY CAR LINER & BAG COMPANY

SHELBYVILLE, IND.

Canadian Factory at Woodstock, Ontario



Stop tramp iron
before tramp iron stops you

TRAMP iron is the mill's or elevator's greatest menace. In the rolls or grinders, or in touching other metal, it causes sparks. One little spark may set off a disastrous dust explosion of fire.

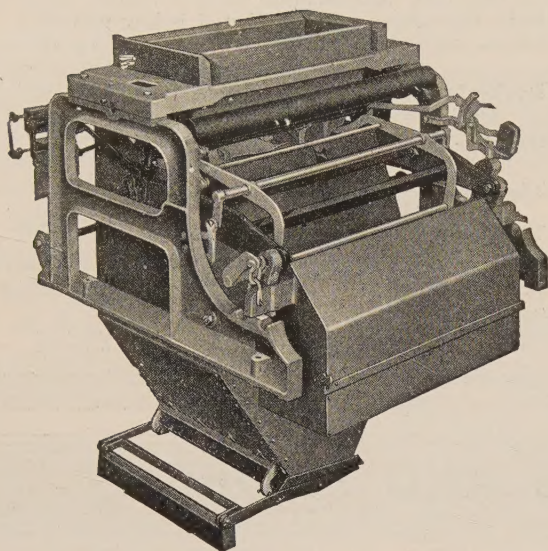
Stop tramp iron! Install Dings Magnetic Separators As shown they remove iron before it can do damage. Not even the smallest piece escapes. Endorsed by the National Fire Protection Ass'n. 4000 Dings in use!

Get the free bulletin. It also tells how the Dings saves bolting cloth.

DINGS MAGNETIC SEPARATOR CO
642 Smith Street, Milwaukee

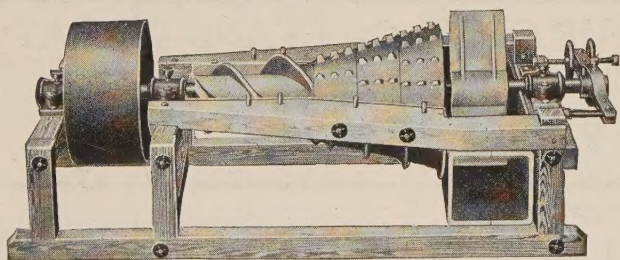
with
Dings 'High Intensity' Magnetic Separators

You Don't Have To Change Over Your Elevator At Heavy Expense To Install a Richardson Automatic Grain Shipping Scale



The new Richardson is self-aligning and no raising of head or expensive changes of spouting are necessary to put it in. Busy country operators swear by "Richardson Weights" and *they know*. Thousands of dollars are collected annually on weights registered over Richardson Scales.

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY, Passaic, N. J.
Chicago Minneapolis Omaha Wichita



Millions of Bushels of Soft Corn

Is your shelling plant in condition to handle it?

CONSTANT heavy duty wood or iron frame shellers are giving satisfactory service with all kinds of corn. The positive lock wheel adjustment allows all adjustments to be made, either when the sheller is running or when idle. The two piece shell saves time and expense in case of accident.

Upper and lower halves are bolted above and below frame, allowing either to be replaced in 20 minutes. Guaranteed to shell their rate capacity. Minimum power requirements and many other desirable features.

Check up your equipment today and write CONSTANT for complete information and prices on the needed replacements and repairs.

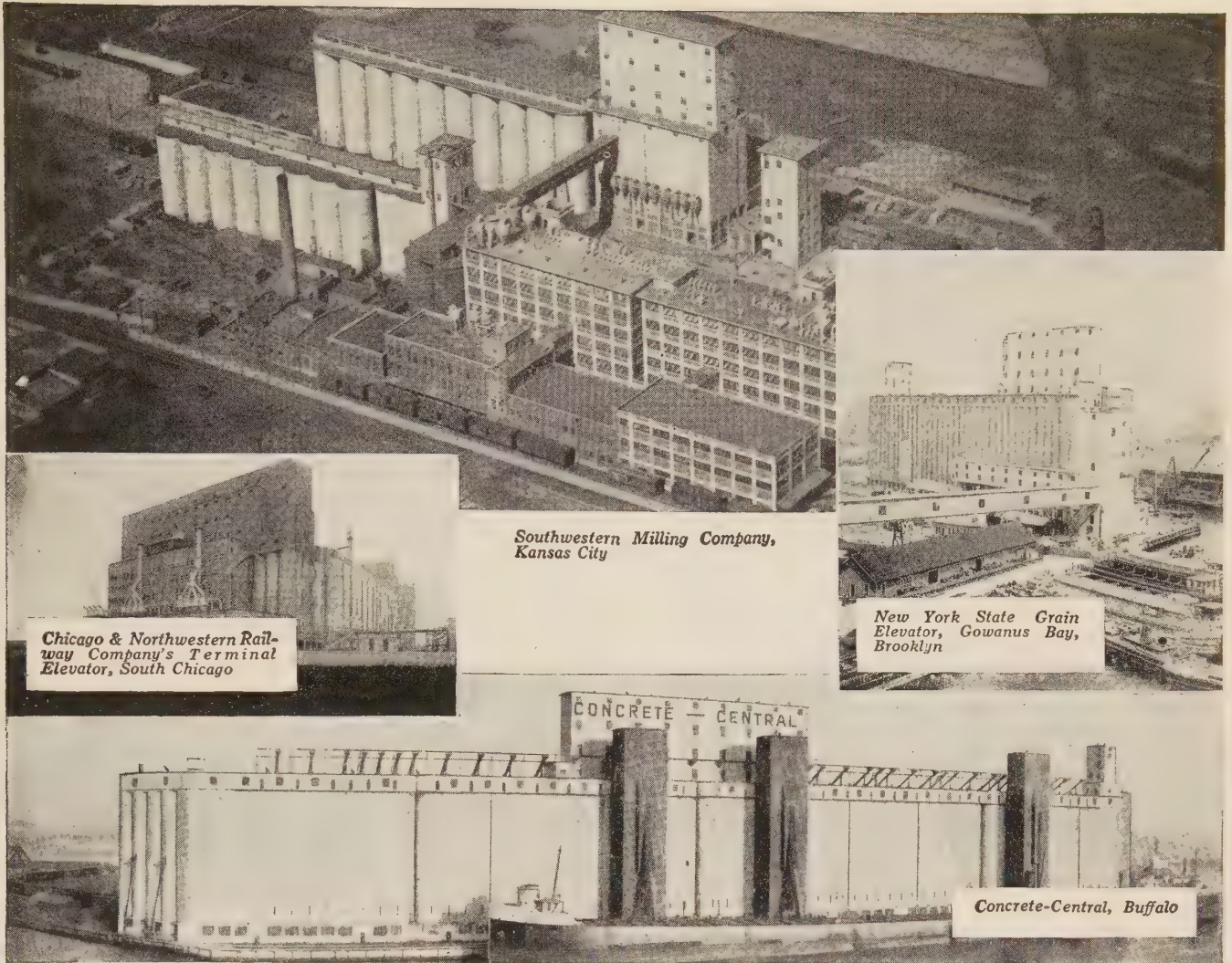
The B. S. Constant Mfg. Company
Complete Equipment for Grain Elevators
Bloomington, Illinois

DEPENDABILITY

When the load is the heaviest, the power applied to conveyor or fan should be positive. American High Speed Chain Drives deliver 98 to 99% of the power developed by the driver to the driven machine. They operate without slippage or initial tension. Installing chain drives saves not only floor space, but operating costs as well.

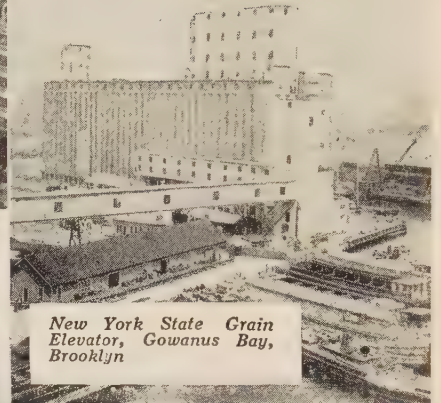
*Let us send one of our engineers to help you work out your particular problems
Write or wire.*

AMERICAN
HIGH SPEED CHAIN CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.

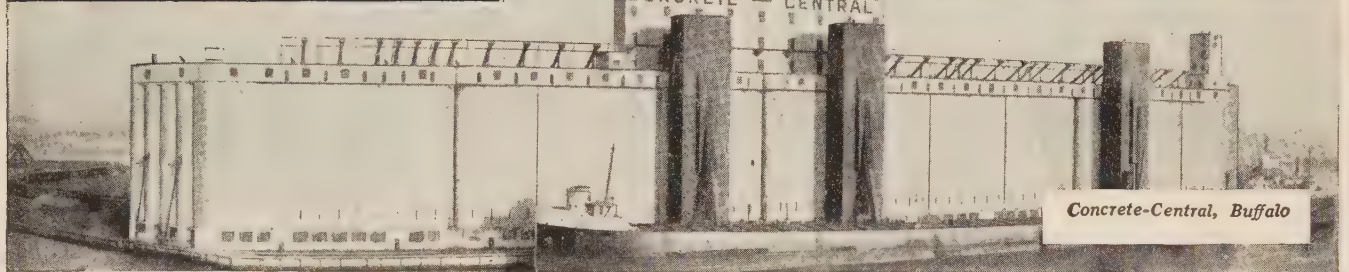


Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company's Terminal Elevator, South Chicago

Southwestern Milling Company, Kansas City



New York State Grain Elevator, Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn



Concrete-Central, Buffalo

G-E Motors Drive

Car Pullers
Car Shovels
Belt Conveyors
Screw Conveyors
Receiving Legs
Shipping Legs
Marine Legs
Bleacher Legs, etc.
Cleaners
Clippers
Separators
Drier Fans, Blowers, etc.
Dust Packers, etc.
Dust Sweeping System
Electric Elevators

Where G-E Motors Work

The successful operation of the largest and most modern grain handling plants is linked with G-E Motors.

To all designers, builders and operators of grain handling plants (both great and small) installations of G-E Motors in these noteworthy elevators have definite significance—DEPENDABILITY.

The General Electric Company offers the abilities of its engineers and the facilities of its factories in the successful working-out of the motor and complete electrical requirements for grain elevators.



General Electric Company
Schenectady, N. Y.
Sales Offices in all Large Cities

Ask the G-E Sales Office nearest you.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Are You Losing 178 bu. of wheat in every 1000 bu. of screenings?

Government grain investigators have found that the amount of wheat in elevator screenings averages 17.8 per cent.

This means 178 bushels of good marketable wheat lost in every 1000 bushels of screenings. Such a loss means a big drain on elevator profits.

Many of the country's most progressive elevators have stopped this loss and substantially increased their profits by cleaning their wheat with the



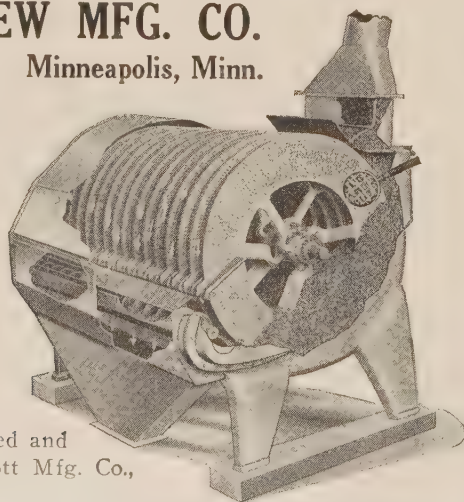
This machine gives you a "hand-picked" separation—entire removal of dockage. And it does this **without loss of wheat in the screenings.**

Get the Facts!

Send us a 5-pound sample of your screenings, tell us your capacity, and we will give you a dependable, conservative statement of what a Carter Disc Separator will earn for you annually. Furthermore, we offer to sell the Carter on 30 days' trial **to prove what it will do.** Write today!

CARTER-MAYHEW MFG. CO.

611 19th Ave., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.



In Canada: Manufactured and sold by The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.



THE "STAR" WAREHOUSE BRUSH for Sweeping Grain from Cars



Let us ship you a dozen of these on trial for 60 days. No charge unless the brush proves satisfactory. Send no money. Used by leading terminal elevators.

\$16.00 per doz. F. O. B. Minneapolis

Flour City Brush Co.

422 So. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

BROOMS—Extra heavy (43 lb.) warehouse brooms \$10.00 per doz., Minneapolis.

Grain Testing Scales



5055

No. 5055

For Grain Testing, Etc.



No. 4000 Used in Moisture Testing

SEND FOR CATALOG NO. 35 G

The Torsion Balance Co.

Main Office

92 Reade Street

NEW YORK CITY

Factory

147-153 Eighth Street
Jersey City, N. J.

Branch:

31 W. Lake Street
Chicago, Ill.

Branch:

49 California Street
San Francisco, Cal.

Runnymede, Kan.—I think that your Journal will be a great help in our business.—W. L. Botkin & Son.



Ball Bearing Pillow Blocks and Hangers Stop Power Losses in Grain Elevators

WASTE of power through the frictional resistance of plain bearings used to support rope sheaves and line shafting is one of the unseen but nevertheless vital losses sustained in the operation of grain elevators. By installing Skayef self-aligning ball-bearing hangers and pillow blocks, friction is practically eliminated, resulting in savings of 15 to 35 per cent in power.

Furthermore, their use will eliminate the need of frequent bearing adjustments

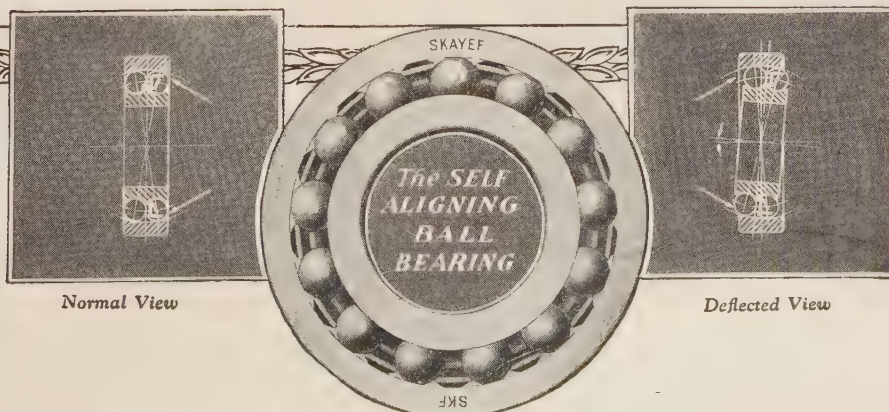
and replacements, as the self-aligning feature compensates automatically for any shaft deflections like a ball and socket joint, without danger of heating or binding and consequent fire hazard. Lubricant is only required at infrequent intervals as sealed housings prevent leakage of oil and exclude dust and grit.

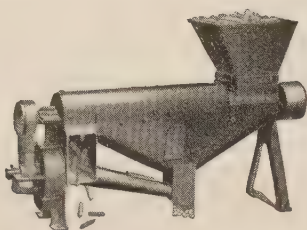
Let our engineers co-operate in bringing the advantages and economies of Skayef self-aligning ball bearing hangers and pillow blocks to your equipment.

THE SKAYEF BALL BEARING COMPANY

Supervised by **SKF** INDUSTRIES, INC., 165 Broadway, New York City

1153





FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE!

Interesting news from H. P. Hawkins, miller and grain dealer in Kentucky:

"We have had one of your TRIUMPH Corn Shellers in use about twelve years and in the meantime bought a four hundred dollar sheller which is now in a corner of our warehouse covered with cobwebs, and we are again using our TRIUMPH because it will shell more corn in thirty days than the other, as the latter is out of commission 75% of the time. If we wanted a thousand bushel capacity we would simply add more TRIUMPHS."

Let us tell you more about it. Ask for the descriptive bulletin.

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.
Main Office and Works: Cleveland, Ohio

WELLER

Elevator Buckets



"V" Type

A bucket for high speed and perfect discharge



"Salem"

Weller Buckets are well made and will give the service



We Also Make
Buffalo Favorite and Rialto Buckets
and a Complete Line of
Grain Handling Equipment

Write for prices

WELLER MFG. CO.

1820-1856 N. Kostner Ave. Chicago, Ill.

SALES OFFICES:

New York Cleveland Boston Detroit Baltimore San Francisco Pittsburgh

Look This Over

T. B. HORD GRAIN COMPANY
GRAIN, LUMBER AND COAL

Central City, Neb.

Nov. 9, 1923

Drake-Williams-Mount Co.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your letter of the 8th relative to the steel improved Trapp Dump which we installed in our Madison elevator at Madison, Nebraska. Wish to state that this is one of the easiest dumps to install we have ever had anything to do with. We hung this dump on the 3 x 12 joist and it was unnecessary to cut out anything in the driveway construction. We also hung the cylinder to these same 3 x 12 joists and did not even have to make a Pier upon which to locate it. This dump is working fine. The construction throughout is good, and we believe that it is one of the easiest installed dumps and the best that we have had anything to do with.

Yours very truly,

T. B. HORD GRAIN COMPANY.

JWH:M

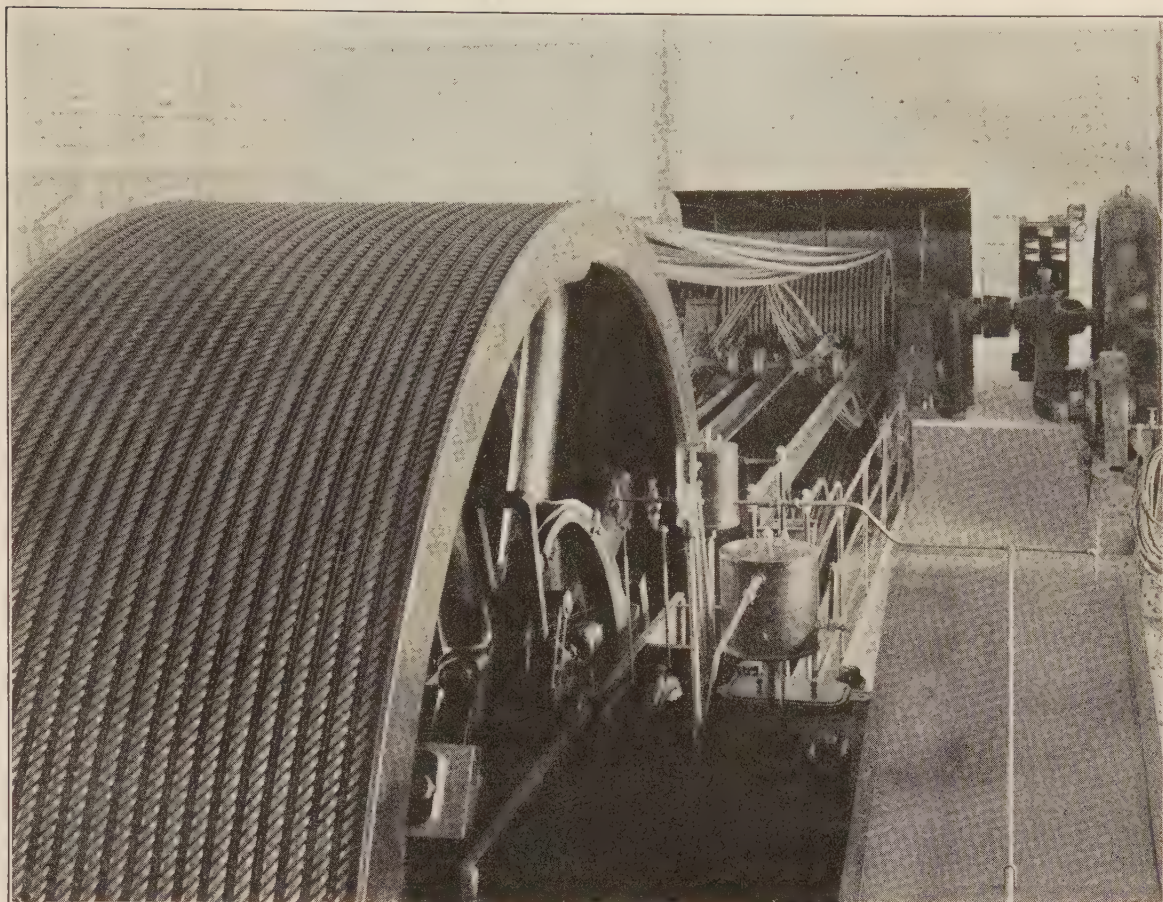
You, too, will be satisfied with a Trapp Dump. In case you wish to see one in operation we will gladly give you the location of the nearest installation of the

ALL STEEL TRAPP DUMP

Manufactured by

Drake-Williams-Mount Company
Omaha Nebraska

Manufacturers of bootpans, water and oil tanks, and smokestacks.
Jobbers of boiler tubes, plate sheet, and structural steel.

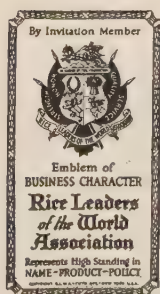


Columbian Rope Drives Insure Efficient and Steady Running

When you are equipping your elevator or mills, a great deal of thought and attention is given to transmission of power. You want *only* the kind of power transmission which will, day in and day out, perform with a constant steadiness and protect you against "shut downs." You also want a drive that will be economical, safe, and one which will take up as little room as possible.

A rope drive equipped with guaranteed *Columbian Tape-Marked Pure Manila Transmission Rope*, will measure up to all these requirements, and more. If you contemplate putting in a new drive or changing your old one, it will pay you to investigate *Columbian Transmission Rope*.

Write us for a copy, "The Columbian Book of Rope Transmission." It's new and interesting.



Columbian Rope Company

322-60 Genesee Street

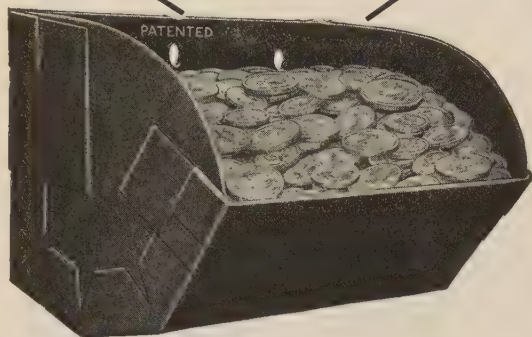
Auburn, "The Cordage City" N. Y.

Branches: New York Chicago Boston New Orleans

"DP"

SUPERIOR
The Cup of Gold

"OK"



Superior Elevator Cups Add Dollars to Your Savings Account!

By Increasing Your Earning Capacity Without Increasing Your Cost of Doing Business!

HOW?

The Superior "DP" do it by increasing your capacity up to double or more, without increasing your speed or changing your other equipment in any way.

The Superior "OK" do it by giving you, from three to five times the capacity you can get with any other cup, with smaller, less expensive heads, boots, pulleys and belts, with less power, and with a saving in space.

Write us for full information and free sample cup.

K. I. WILLIS CORPORATION

204 1/2 18th Street

MOLINE, ILL.

No Order Too Large for Us to Handle; None Too Small for Us to Appreciate

DIXON'S SILICA-GRAPHITE PAINT

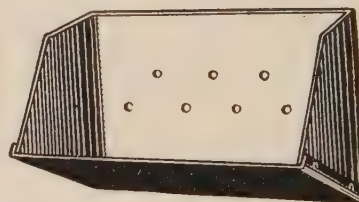
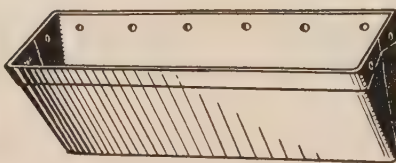
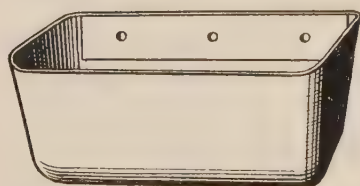
consists of the pigment, flake silica-graphite and the vehicle, pure boiled linseed oil. This pigment is inert, aids in preserving the original elasticity of the vehicle, increases the thickness of the paint film, and has long life.

The vehicle, linseed oil, cannot be equalled by any other substance. This combination of pigment and vehicle results in a paint that will put off the necessity of repainting for the longest period of time and lower your cost of paint upkeep.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY
JERSEY CITY NEW JERSEY

Write for
Booklet No. 15 B.

Established
1827

**SYKES GRAIN ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT**

Elevator Casings and Legs [Riveted or Welded]

Elevator Boots and Heads

Conveyor Pipes, Steel Buckets [All Types]

Chutes, Bins, Gates and Hoppers

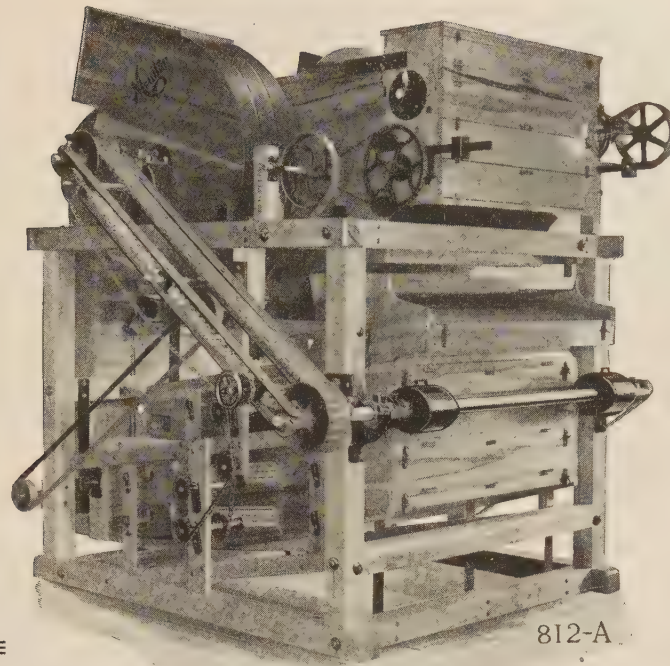
THE SYKES COMPANY

2300 WEST FIFTY - EIGHTH STREET

CHICAGO - - ILLINOIS



Use "Sykes" Corrugated Steel Sheets for Roofing and Siding.



There Are GOOD REASONS Why The MONITOR Seed Cleaner Does Superior Work

- 1—Because it has a perfect feeder, giving a sure, even distribution of stock the entire width of the air legs and screens.
- 2—Because of the polisher in the hopper. It puts a finish on the stock.
- 3—Because of the two wonderful air separations. They are the only ones ever developed to a point where they will handle the lightest seed without waste. The MONITOR Air System leaves the good stock where it belongs—not in the screenings.
- 4—Because of the beautiful steady motion of the shoes. There is no jumping of stock on the screens.
- 5—Because of the perfect system of screen cleaning. No trouble from that on the modern MONITOR.

There are many other reasons, had we the room to name them, but the real proof is the machine at work. Take a few days to investigate. We will gladly tell you where you can see the nearest MONITOR.

Huntley Manufacturing Company

Department B

Silver Creek, New York

Our Representatives At Your Service

Chicago, Ill.

A. D. McPherson,
410 Webster Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

J. B. Ruthrauf, Coates House

Dayton, Ohio

W. B. Sutton, 236 Boyer St.

Los Angeles, Calif.

McKain Mfg. Co.

High Point, N. C.

C. T. Burton, 204 White Oak St.

Portland, Ore.

J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.

A. F. Shuler, 218 Iron
Exchange.

Winnipeg

Will Hill, 217 Corn Exch.

Philadelphia, Penna.

B. L. Brooks, Hanover
Hotel.

Seattle, Wash.

J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

Canadian Plant:

Tillsonburg, Ontario.



Marshaling the Telephone Forces

In the simple act of lifting the telephone receiver from its hook every subscriber becomes the marshal of an army. At his service, as he needs them, a quarter of a million men and women are organized in the Bell System. One skilled corps of the telephone army moves to place him in talking connection with his neighbor in the next block, in the next state or across the continent. Another highly trained corps is on duty to keep the wires in condition to vibrate with his words. Still others are developing better apparatus and methods, manufacturing and adding new equipment, and installing new telephones to increase the subscriber's realm of command.

The terrain of the telephone army is the whole United States, dotted with 14,000,000 instruments, all within range of the subscriber's telephone voice. Even in the remote places this army provides equipment and supplies. Its methods of operation are constantly being improved, that each user may talk to his friends with increased efficiency. Millions of money are spent in its permanent works. Yet its costs of operation are studiously held to the minimum, that the subscriber may continue to receive the cheapest as well as the best telephone service in the world.

The permanent objective of the Bell System army is to meet the telephone needs of the nation—a hopeless task were not its command unified, its equipment adequately maintained and its personnel trained in the latest developments of telephone art.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES **BELL SYSTEM**

One Policy, One System, Universal Service

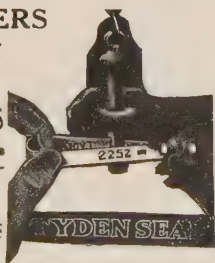
**10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using**

**TYDEN
CAR SEALS**

Bearing shipper's
name and consecu-
tive numbers.

**Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES**
Write for samples
and prices

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.
Chas. J. Webb, Vice-President
617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS

IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"I desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof B. washer. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." *E. W. Watt, Jacobburg, O.*

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue.

N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

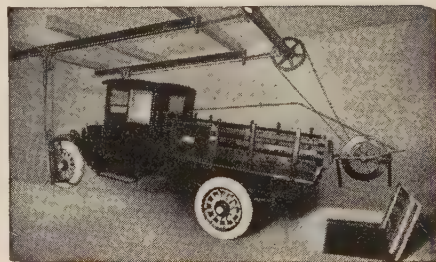


A
cyclone
in the
true sense
of the word
has force of
air without any back draft.

The New "1905" Cyclone Dust Collector

By improved construction, three-fourths of the back draft is eliminated and better work is done on less power. Send for prices and particulars.

The Knickerbocker Co.
Jackson, Mich.



McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump

A voice from Greensburg, Indiana.

Febr. 21, 1924.

L. J. McMILLIN,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:

You put in one of your wagon and truck dumps for us last Spring, and to say that we are pleased is putting it mildly. We can dump wagons and trucks of any length in the same sink with no adjustments. When grain was delivered to us in long coupled wagons before we had the dump we could not use the old dump, but had to scoop out by hand.

One day, July 30, we took in 84 loads of wheat, amounting to 5,500 bushels, which would have been impossible for us to do without our dump and with one sink.

We certainly consider its cost money well spent.

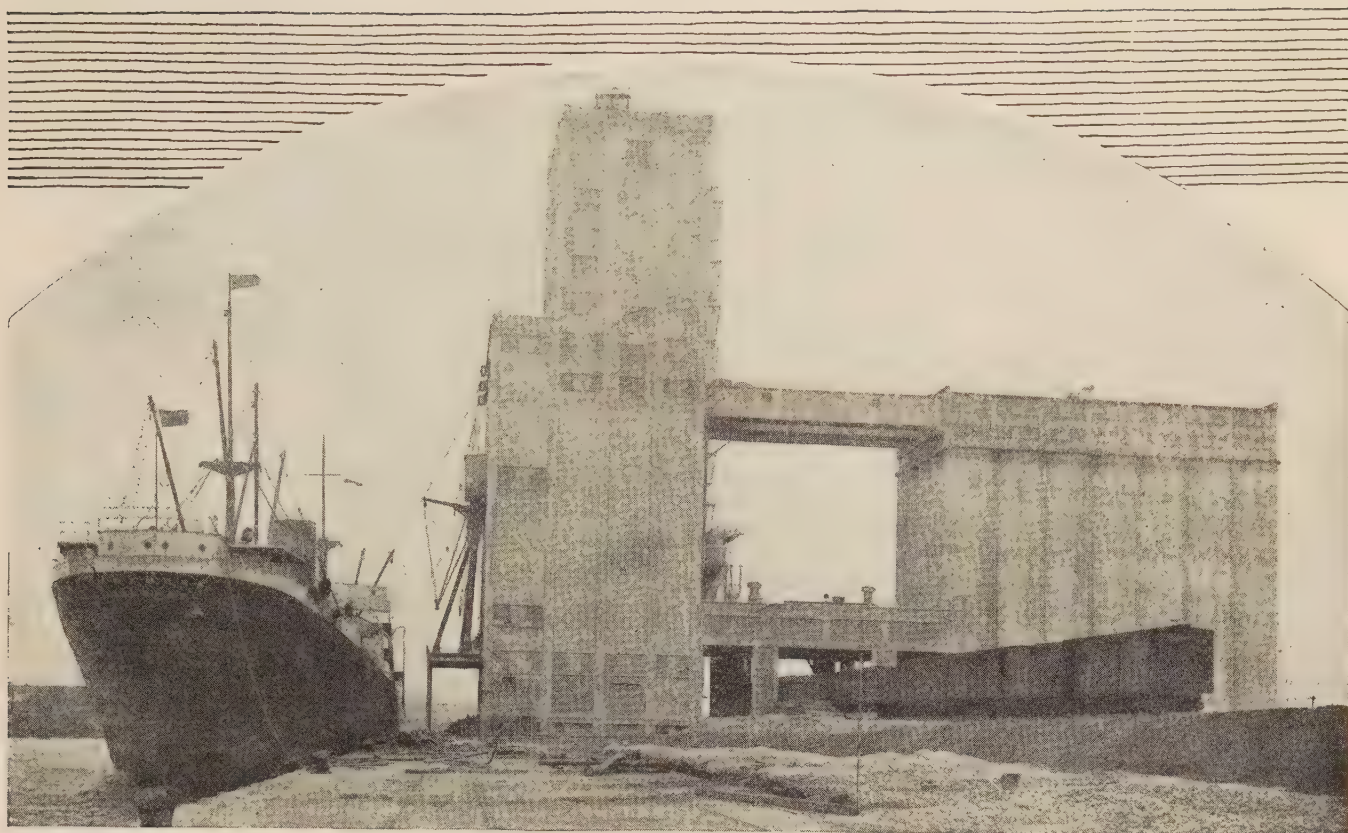
Yours truly,
R. A. McCOY.

No better advertisement than a satisfied customer.

Let us hear from you if interested.

Address

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Building
Indianapolis, Ind.



A "Known Quantity" in Modern Grain Elevator Equipment

WEBSTER service to grain elevator engineers and builders is based on an intimate knowledge of the grain elevator business coupled with an unusual ability to meet its particular conditions. This service has years of background, experience, and development behind it. As a result Webster Grain Handling Equipment is a known quantity in modern elevator practice regardless of whether the equipment includes Marine Legs, Belt Conveyors, Elevators, Loading Hoppers, Spouting, or Power Transmission Machinery.

Engineers and Builders of Grain Elevators and Mills will therefore find it worth while to work with Webster Engineers on their grain handling problems. They will help you in selecting suitable equipment to meet your particular requirements. This service is at your disposal.

THE WEBSTER MFG. COMPANY

4500-4560 Cortland Street, CHICAGO

Branch Offices

BOSTON.....902 Oliver Bldg.
 BUFFALO.....572 Ellicott Square
 CINCINNATI.....1914 Union Central Bldg.
 CLEVELAND.....509 Sweetland Bldg.
 NEW YORK.....90 West Street
 PHILADELPHIA.....719 Commercial Trust Bldg.

Factories

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS TIFFIN, OHIO

Agencies and Representatives

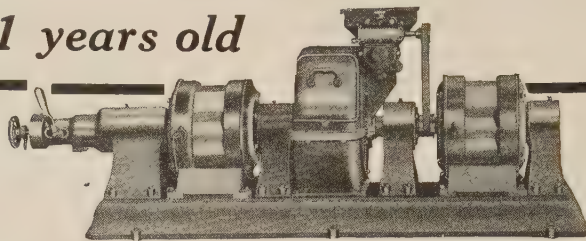
Atlanta, Ga.....Fulton Supply Co., 70 Nelson St.
 Baltimore, Md. H. W. Faunt LeRoy, 523 Calvert Bldg.
 Birmingham, Ala. G. R. Mueller, Brown-Marx Bldg.
 Chattanooga, Tenn. Nixon-Hasselle Co., 703 Jamez Bldg.
 Denver, Colo. C. L. Dean, 1718 California Ave.
 Detroit, Mich. Palmer-Bee Co., 2778-2794 E. Grand Blvd.
 Knoxville, Tenn. Webster & Co., Holston Bank Bldg.
 Louisville, Ky. E. D. Morton & Co., 516 W. Main St.
 Milwaukee, Wis. W. Clasmann Co., 620 Wells Bldg.

New Orleans, La., Globe Supply & Machinery Company,
 625-627 S. Peters Street.
 Pittsburgh, Pa. Dempsey-Degener Co., 708 Penn. Ave.
 Salt Lake City, Utah, L. W. Mendenhall, 517 McIntyre
 Building.
 Salt Lake City, Utah. Galigher Machinery Co.
 Seattle, Wash., The Brinkley Company, 651 Alaska St.
 Vancouver, B. C. B. C. Equipment Company, Ltd.,
 613 Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.

Canadian Factory - Sales Office: WEBSTER - INGLIS, LIMITED, 14 Strachan Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Grinds A Ton of Chop in 12 Minutes on a 20-inch MONARCH, 11 years old

Just heard from a miller who turned out a ton of chop—half corn and half oats—in 12 minutes on his 20-inch MONARCH Ball Bearing Attrition Mill. And he has had this mill in service since 1904!



The complete ball bearing construction has eliminated shutdowns for tramming; and the grinding plates last much longer because the runner heads never get out of tram.

He reports that the total upkeep cost on this mill has been less than \$20 since it was installed; and the cost of keeping the grinding plates in condition has always been surprisingly low, too.

Write for our new attrition Mill Booklet No. 9-A, which explains MONARCH features in detail. It shows clearly why grain elevator operators prefer this simplest and sturdiest of all Attrition Mills.



SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., 1202 Sherman St., MUNCY, PA.

Chicago Office: Room 830, 9 S. Clinton St.

Kansas City Office: 308 New England Bldg.

THE MONARCH MILL BUILDERS

The first thought is usually the best and the Invincible is the first that comes to the minds of most good grain elevator operators when they need a new receiving separator.

We are now making shipment of forty-six of them to South Africa

Famed Everywhere For Efficiency

*Drop us a card today for
literature and price.*

Invincible Grain Cleaner Company

Silver Creek

New York

SULPHUR

Highest quality for bleaching grains. Guaranteed 99.5% pure and entirely free from arsenic. Quick shipment from mines or nearby stocks.

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES:

41 E. 42nd St.
New York
N. Y.

MINES:

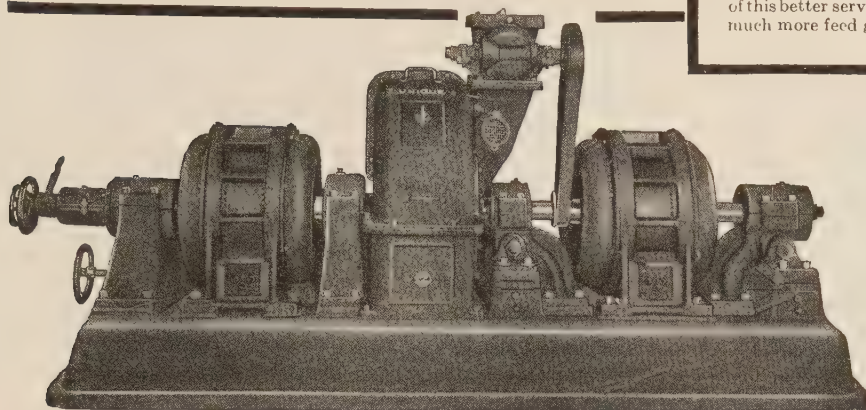
Gulf
Matagorda County
Texas

WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE:

F. W. Lewis
7 So. Dearborn St
Chicago, Ill.

He Profits Most Who Serves Best

It is not unusual for the mill or elevator equipped with a **UNIQUE** Ball Bearing Attrition Mill and offering a complete feed grinding service to attract profitable business regardless of competition. It is merely additional proof of the time-proven fact that "He profits most who serves best."



"We could hardly have believed that your mill would have made so much difference, but the fact is that your mill enables us to grind feed so much better than before, and we can grind any kind of grain, including oats, and cut the hulls, to suit the farmers. Because of this better service they have much more feed ground."

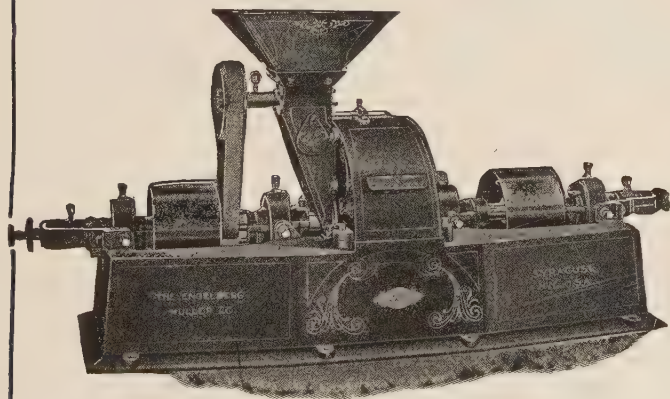
"The farmers are coming right by other mills to get their feed ground here. Some are coming 10 miles. The reason they give for this is that they can get it done so much finer here than on the other mills. And the mill grinds so much faster than the ordinary mill that they do not have to wait long for their feed."

PROFITS From The
UNIQUE
Ball Bearing Attrition Mill
Are **EXCEPTIONALLY** Large

It has greater capacity—does better grinding—and operates with less expense for power, lubricant and repairs than any other feed grinder on the market. Its superior performance is due to a number of exclusive patented features which are fully illustrated and described in Catalog No. 12. This catalog will be sent to you on request.

ROBINSON MFG. CO., P. O. Box 411, MUNCY, PA.
CHICAGO OFFICE, 516 F. C. AUSTIN BLDG.

The "HALSTED" HAS NO EQUAL



No Seal Rings	Positive Feed
Scientific	Economical
Wick Oiler Bearings	

Its best friend is the man who has used other makes.

Grinding Plates alike on both sides, and being reversible, gives **FOUR** cutting edges.

Highest efficiency at the smallest expense.

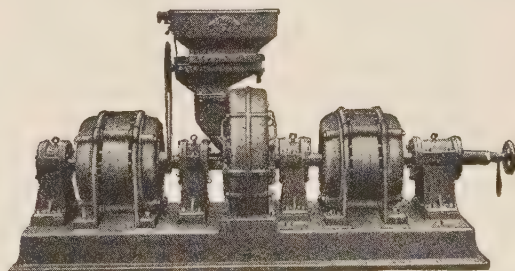
THE ENGELBERG HULLER CO.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

SPEAKING OF SERVICE—

how is your attrition mill performing? Can you run it 90 or 100 hours on a stretch without overheating the motors or bearings? Are your grinding plates good for large tonnage grinding—say 900 tons of oats or more? And will the profits on your grinding pay for the mill investment in a short space of time?

Here is the answer to your grinding problems.

Munson Ball Bearing Attrition Mill



Built by Feed Mill Specialists

Send for your copy of Catalog 52, describing the mill in detail.

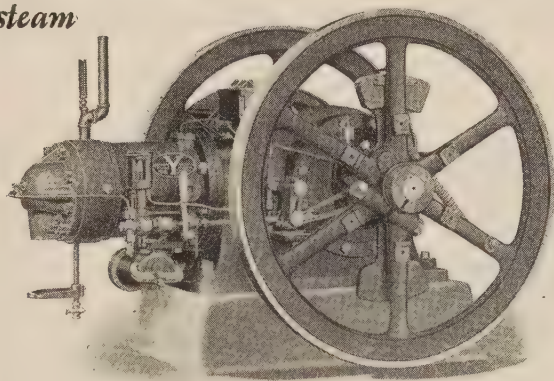
THE MUNSON MILL MACHINERY CO., Inc.
Established 1825 Utica, N. Y.

Representatives: F. J. Conrad, Cedar Rapids,
Ia.; Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis;
A. F. Ordway, Beaver Dam, Wis.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE "Y" ENGINE

Adds 29c profit on every barrel

35¢
cost
with
steam



This mill owner's report tells the story:

"Perhaps you will be interested in the power cost of our 'Y' engine as compared with our former Corliss Steam Engine, figuring costs per barrel of flour milled:

Our former power cost was 35 cents a barrel.

Our present power cost is 6 cents a barrel.

"This ought to be of interest to you. It is certainly gratifying to us."

Hundreds of elevator and mill owners have found that "Y" engine power pays. This instance of 29 cents added net profit on each barrel of flour is typical. In addition, there is an actual saving in attendance, and the power is more dependable.

"Y" Engines use cheap crude or fuel oils that are easily obtained. They can be belted or direct connected to the line shaft or individual machine. In any class of work the simplicity and ruggedness assure continuous service with little attention. Engineers find they leave time free to check up and care for other equipment.

Let us show you the added profit a "Y" Engine can earn for you. Full details on request.

"Y" Engine
turns
this 29¢
expense
into profit

6¢
cost
with
"Y"
Engine

Steam Cost
"Y" Engine Cost
Graphs showing
how "Y" engine adds
profit by cutting
power cost 29c per
barrel.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Manufacturers Chicago



To Fit Your Conditions

We are equipped to make complete new installations on modern plans, and guarantee the whole installation to produce results. We also remodel old systems, and make additions where present system has become inadequate. Defective systems corrected.

Armour Grain Co.
Chicago
Northrup-King Co.
Minneapolis
Quaker Oats Co., 5
Plants
B. & O. Elevator,
Baltimore
J. C. Hunt Grain Co.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Santa Fe Elevators
Kansas City
Capitol Elevator.
Puluth

Cyclone Blow Pipe Co.

2542-52 W. 21st St.

Chicago, Ill.

Grain Fumigation Pays

We have developed it along scientific lines. Write us for information.

A. R. Young Material Co.

1710 Grand Avenue

Kansas City, Mo.

Receiving and Shipping Set of Grain Books

Grain Scale Book Size of page, 10½x15½ inches. This indexed receiving book is designed to meet the needs of dealers who want something better than the ordinary. Separate pages are given to each farmer and all are indexed so that their accounts may be instantly located. If so desired, it can be used as a grain journal, the two "L. F." columns providing for posting both debits and credits and entering the numbers of the ledger pages.

The book contains 252 numbered pages of high grade heavy linen ledger paper, each ruled for 41 wagon loads, thus having room for 10,332 loads, in addition to a 28-page index. Together with "Grain Shipping Ledger" it forms a complete set of books of high grade.

This book is bound in heavy red keratol back and corners with black cloth sides, and its name is stamped in gold leaf on the front cover. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.50. Weight, 6 lbs.

Grain Shipping Ledger. Size of page, 10½x15½ inches. The Grain Shipping Ledger is the best shipping book money can buy, giving complete information regarding each shipment and the returns therefrom. Left hand pages show complete records of each shipment, while corresponding lines on right hand pages show details of the "Returns."

Each book contains 100 double pages of heavy linen ledger paper and a 16-page index, thus affording ample space for a large number of accounts. Each page is ruled for 50 entries, giving a total capacity of 5,000 cars to the book.

This double page form, combined with "Grain Scale Book" makes an excellent set of books for country dealers who want high grade material and workmanship as well as practical convenience. It is cloth bound with black keratol back and corners. "Grain Shipping Ledger" is stamped in gold leaf on front cover. Order Form 24. Price \$4.00. Weight, 5 lbs.

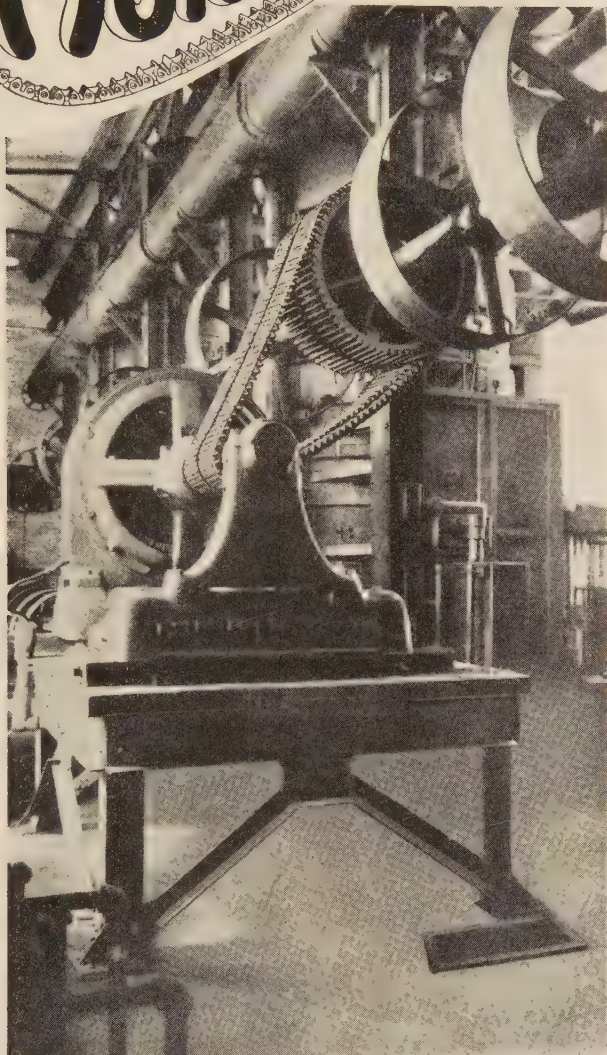
Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



Dependable Power Transmission for Uninterrupted Production

THE importance of the transmission unit as a factor in production, and the fact that breakdowns and shutdowns are costly, emphasize the need for a reliable, dependable method of power transmission.

The increasing popularity of Morse Silent Chain Drives attests their greater dependability. Morse Silent Chain Drives cannot slip or stretch, burn or break; do not require frequent treatment nor lacing.

In addition, Morse Silent Chain Drives transmit 98.6% efficiency, with positive speed ratio between driver and driven. Operate with equal efficiency over long or short centers, require little attention other than timely lubrication.

In the final analysis, however, the yard stick of results is the only standard by which the efficacy, the desirability of a driving unit can be measured. To this end Morse Silent Chain Drives are recommended—for economy, in saving valuable space and power; for dependability, assuring continuous, uninterrupted production; for service, combining long life with exceedingly low upkeep cost.

Morse Engineers will be glad to assist you with your transmission problems. Call on them.

2957-39

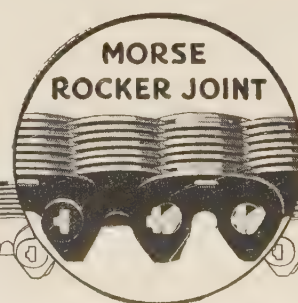
200 H. P. Motor
Driving Line Shaft
—48" Centers.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

There is a Morse Engineer near you

ATLANTA, GA., 702 Candler Bldg., Earl F. Scott & Co.
BALTIMORE, MD., 1402 Lexington Bldg.
BOSTON, MASS., 141 Milk Street
CHARLOTTE, N. C., 404 Commercial Bank Bldg.
CHICAGO, ILL., Room 803, 112 W. Adams St.
CLEVELAND, OHIO, 421 Engineers Bldg.
DENVER, COLO., 1761 Wazee Street, R. M. Parsons
DETROIT, MICH., 7601 Central Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO., Finance Bldg., Morse Eng. Co.

NEW YORK CITY, Room 1871, 50 Church Street
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., 413 Third St., S., Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.
MONTREAL, QUE., CAN., St. Nicholas Bldg., Jones & Glassco, Reg'd.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 612 Franklin Trust Bldg.
PITTSBURGH, PA., Westinghouse Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Monadnock Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO., Chemical Bldg., Morse Eng. Co.
TORONTO, ONT., CAN., Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Jones & Glassco, Reg'd.
WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN., Dufferin Street, Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.



GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

The Horse Doctor (Continued)

Chapter 5

Mr. R. W. Cooper, Mgr. of the Independent Farmers Elevator Co., of Nemaha.

"I have been reading your letters in the Grain Dealers Journal, and don't see how those birds can argue against concrete pits."

We advised Mr. Cooper—"Only those builders who cannot build them, and their followers, do, Mr. Cooper."

YOUNGLOVE CONSTRUCTION CO.
Sioux City, Iowa
30 Years of Practical Experience

Through 25 years' experience in feed manufacturing
we are now supplying

Yearly Feed Formula Service

Covering

Special formulas for every Feed for Animals, to Produce Rapid Growth and Increased Production.

INFORMATION regarding best machinery for handling, cleaning, separating, grinding, cracking, polishing, pulverizing, measuring, mixing, weighing, and drying the ingredients used in manufactured feeds.

Feed Plant Designing — Construction
Equipping and Operating
Plant Inspections
Engineering Consultations

S. T. Edwards & Co.
110 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
The Star Engineering Company
Specialists in
Grain Elevator Construction
Our elevators stand every test,
Appearance, Strength, Durability
and Economy of Operation.
Estimates and information promptly furnished
★ ★ ★ ★ ★
Wichita, Kansas

D. F. HOAG & CO.
Designers and Constructors of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Corn Exchange, Minneapolis

JAS. H. BROWN CO.
R. J. Keehn, Supervising Engineer
Minneapolis, Minn.
Designers and Constructors
Grain Elevators Flour Mills
All Materials
We Also Do Repair Work

FOR
Concrete Elevators
Townsend B. Smith
Designer and Builder
Decatur, Ill.

L. J. McMILLIN
ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Any Size or Capacity
523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Decatur Construction Co.
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS
OF GRAIN ELEVATORS
760-762 Gushard Building
DECATUR ILLINOIS

A. F. ROBERTS
ELEVATORS
ERECTS CORN MILLS
WAREHOUSES
FURNISHES PLANS
ESTIMATES MACHINERY
SABETHA KANSAS

BOGGESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
29 Gebhardt Block DECATUR, ILL.
Builders of
GRAIN ELEVATORS and COAL POCKETS
of the BETTER CLASS
Special study given to each plant—Each
plant fills the individual needs

Cable Address "Pillenco"
Charles L. Pillsbury Co.
Minneapolis—St. Paul
Designing and Supervising Engineers
Grain Elevators—Flour Mills—Power Plants

BLOOMINGTON CONST. CO.
Bloomington, Ill.
Engineers and Contractors of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
MILLS AND STORAGE TANKS

GEO. A. SAATHOFF
CONTRACTOR and
ELEVATOR BUILDER
Mayer Hotel Peoria, Illinois

BIRCHARD
CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS GRAIN ELEVATORS
Mills and Warehouses
Especially Designed for Economy
of Operation and Maintenance
704 Terminal Bldg. LINCOLN, NEB.

DIRECT REDUCTION
GRAIN TABLES IN FRAME

This set contains six cards with marginal indexes, giving reductions of any number of pounds from 600 to 6,590 by 10-pound breaks. For oats and cotton seed at 32 lbs.; barley, buckwheat and hungarian at 48 lbs.; shell corn, rye and flaxseed at 56 lbs.; wheat, clover, peas, potatoes at 60 lbs.; and ear corn at 70 and 75 lbs. to the bushel. Pounds are printed in bold faced type, and reductions to bushels directly beside the corresponding pounds. The six cards fit into a bass wood frame with a glass front. Frame can be hung anywhere and tables easily read thru glass. Size 12½x13¼ inches. Order Form No. 3275 DRF. Price complete, \$2.00.

The six cards of this set may be obtained without box frame for \$1.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

JONES-HETTELSATER CONST. CO.
Designers and Builders of
GRAIN ELEVATORS and FLOUR MILLS
706 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Journal
Want Ads
Bring Results

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS
T. E. IBBERSON CO.
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

RELIANCE Construction Co.

Board of Trade
Indianapolis, Ind.

Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain
elevators—concrete or wood.

H. P. Roberts L. D. Rosenbauer
**Southwestern Engineering
Company**
Designers and Builders of
**MODERN MILLS and
ELEVATORS**
Flour Mill and Elevator Machinery
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

HORNER & WYATT

Designers of
Flour Mills and Grain Elevators,
Warehouses, Power Plants and
Industrial Buildings.
Preliminary Sketches and Estimates,
Valuations and Reports.
306 McMillen Bldg., Kansas City, Mo

C. T. STEVENS C. E. ROOP C. B. BARUTIO
Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Incorporated
Designers and Builders—GRAIN ELEVATORS—WAREHOUSES—FLOUR and FEED MILLS
GRAND-LACLEDE BUILDING ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Siding and Roofing

Corrugated or Flat
Galvanized or Painted
Immediate Shipment from Stock

Nails



Write—Wire—Phone



Build for Permanence

When you pay for an elevator you want one that will
withstand the ravages of time.
Monolith Built Elevators do.

THE MONOLITH BUILDERS, INC.

509 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo

FEDERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Designers and Builders—Grain Elevators, Mills and Warehouses
TOPEKA, KANSAS

MACDONALD ENGINEERING CO.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF
GRAIN ELEVATORS
San Francisco Chicago New York Toronto

CRAMER BUILT

is the mark designating the best in Grain
Elevator Construction at normal prices
W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.
ans and Specifications Furnished

For elevator and mill supplies we
issue a net price catalog. If in
the market write us for one.

WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

AFFIDAVIT OF WEIGHT

This form is used to make a sworn statement
of the amount of grain loaded into
a car.

Fifty affidavits in duplicate are bound
into a book, size 5½x8½ inches, printed on
bond paper, with manila duplicates and
two sheets of carbon, well bound in press
board. Originals are machine perforated
so they may be easily torn out. Each
blank contains the following information:

....., being duly sworn, on his
oath, says that on the day of,
192...., he, acting as agent for,
at, in the State of,
carefully and correctly weighed
draughts on Hopper, Auto-
matic, Wagon, Track Scales
amounting to lbs., equal to
bushels of No. and loaded direct or
thru bin to car No. Initial for
shipment to Messrs at,
in the State of, and that said
car was in condition and properly
sealed when delivered to the
Railroad; with space for notary public.

Order Form 7AW, weight ½ lb.
Price 75 cents.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

Your Journal was the greatest help for
me when I was in the grain business and
I have learned much from it. I will again
subscribe when I get in the business again.
—J. M. Van der Graaf, Goodwin, S. D.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

Hauler	Gross	Tare	Net	

This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during
the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time.
The above illustration shows the left hand side of the sheet which remains
in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the
other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a
sheet of carbon is inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry.
Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the mid-
dle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to head-
quarters of line company.

The book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225
leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight. 4 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

First Unit Municipal Terminals, City of Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.



This work consists of a modern concrete grain elevator, piers, warehouses, slips and wharves, costing approximately \$5,000,000. It is being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the engineering supervision of

Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

Engineers and Constructors

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

The Most Modern Elevator in the World



This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

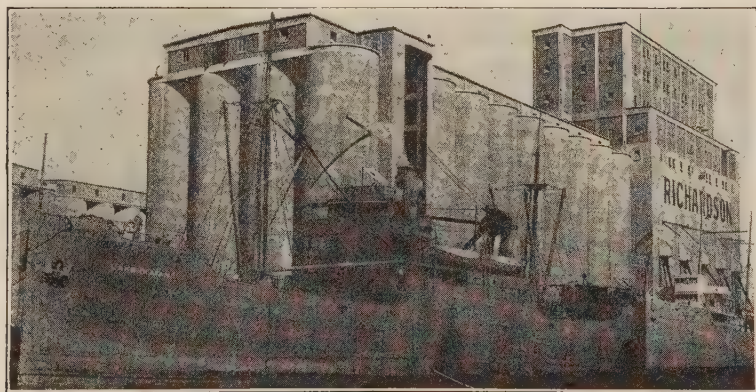
*Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators.
We have built for many of your friends—Eventually we will build for you.
Why not now?*

James Stewart & Co., Inc.

Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS

In All Parts of the World

Grain Elevator Dept., W. R. Sinks, Manager
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.



One of a Group of Elevators

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.

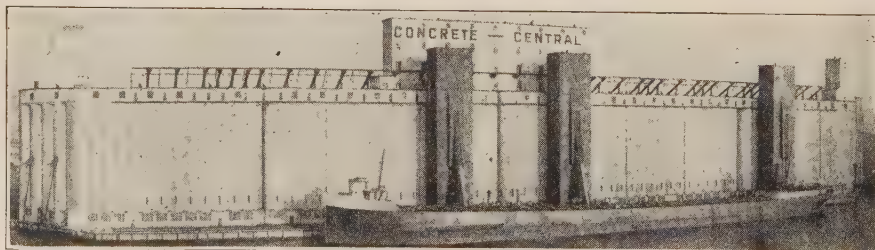
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS

Offices: Fort William Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Mill and Elevator
Corporation

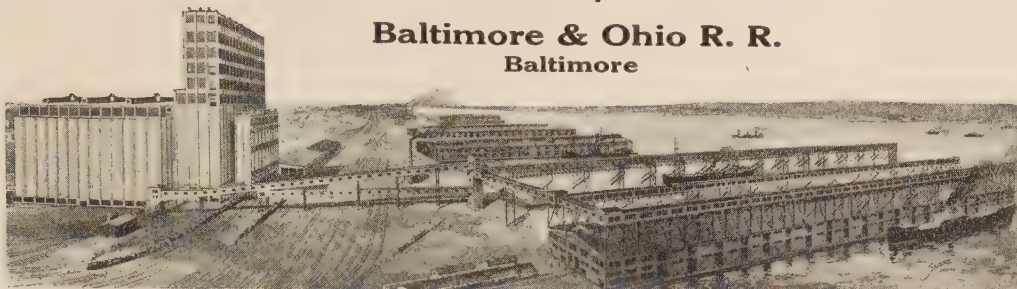


Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by
Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.

"A 1923 model that speaks for itself"

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Baltimore



John S. Metcalf Co.
Grain Elevator Engineers

108 S. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

54 St. Francois Xavier
Street

Montreal, Que.

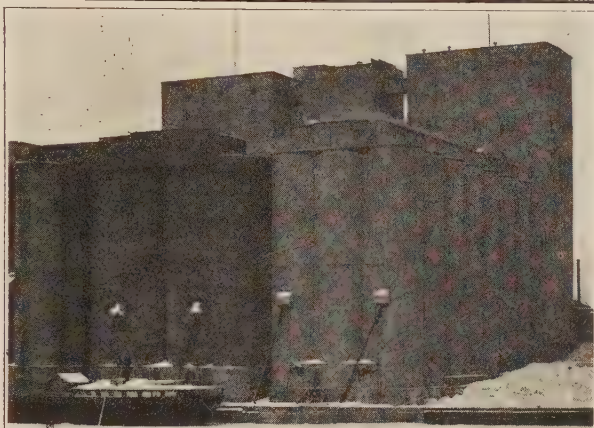
also at

Melbourne,
Australia

Buenos Aires,
Argentina

Vancouver, B. C.

London,
England



Western Terminal Elevator

Ft. William, Ont.

Completed November 1, 1923

Fegles Construction Co., Ltd.

Ft. William, Ont. Minneapolis, Minn.

Engineers and Constructors

ACCOUNTBOOKS FOR GRAIN DEALERS

GRAIN RECEIVING BOOK Form 12 AA is designed to facilitate keeping a record of weights and number of bushels in wagon loads of grain received.

Each page is 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ x14 inches, and at top of the 11 columns are printed Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount and Remarks.

Each page has spaces for 41 wagon loads and each book has 200 pages or spaces for records of 8,200 loads. The book is well printed, ruled on ledger paper, and substantially bound in full heavy canvas covers. Weighs 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

GRAIN SHIPPING BOOK Form 14 AA is designed to facilitate recording sales, shipments and returns from the shipments made. Its use will save much time and book work. The pages are 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ x16 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, used double. The left-hand pages are ruled for information regarding Sales and Shipments; the right-hand pages for Returns. Under Sales the column headings are Date, Amount Sold, Price, Grain, Terms. Under Shipments are Date, Car Number and Initial. Our Weights in Bushels, Grade, Route, Rate. Under Returns are Destination, Grade, Difference, Bushels Over, Short, Gross Proceeds, Freight, Over, Short, Commissions, Other Charges, Total Charges, Net Proceeds, Drafts, Remarks.

The book contains 76 double pages, with room for records of 2,250 cars, is printed on linen ledger, well bound in heavy canvas covers with keratol corners. Weighs 4 lbs.

COMPLETE SET FOR \$6.50

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle Street, Chicago.

A CAR-MOVER WITH THE "PUSH"

Order one on 30 days' FREE

TRIAL. Freight both ways paid by us if you don't find it worth the price and then some.

Get
it from
your dealer

The New Badger

ADVANCE

Car-Mover Co.

Appleton, Wis

Look for the word
"New Badger"--it
identifies our product



RATIN

**WILL EXTERMINATE ALL YOUR
RATS AND MICE**

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

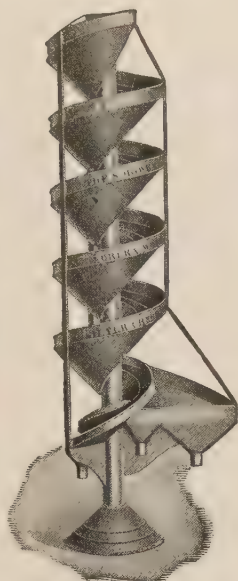
SOLD BY

THE HENNINGSON, HARVING CO. INC.

171 DUANE STREET

NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

Conceded to be the most ingenious thing ever invented for



SEPARATING VETCH FROM RYE

Automatic
No Moving Parts

Operates on the
Gravity Principle

Self-Acting
Requires No Power

Actually pays for itself
in a few weeks.

We'll test your samples and show you something interesting

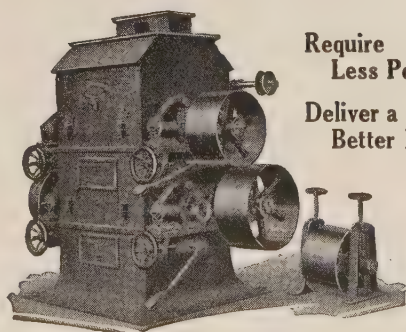


S. Howes Co., Inc.
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.



E H R S A M

One, Two and Three Pair High
Feed Mills



Require
Less Power
Deliver a
Better Product

Rolls cut especially for making
cracked corn chicken feed, cut
wheat. Also standard corruga-
tions for corn meal and feed.

Send for Bulletin No. 20

The J. B. Ehram & Sons Mfg. Co.
Enterprise, Kansas

Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book
much time and labor will be saved as one writ-
ing with the use of carbon will give you a com-
plete record and a ticket for the hauler.
Chance of error will be minimized as both the
ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125
original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine
perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets
3x6 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on
manila but not perforated. Check bound at top of
tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each
book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12
inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

The printing is crosswise ticket and has spaces for the
following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dock-
age, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels,
Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No.,
and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer."

Form 19GT Duplicating (250 pages) \$1.50

Form 19GT Triplicating (375 pages) 2.00

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Now You Can Condition Your Grain *Profitably!*

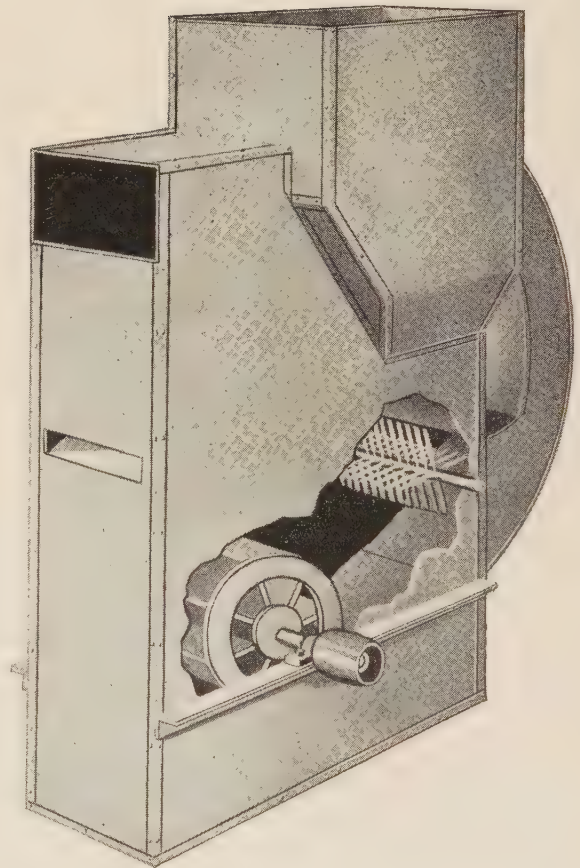
IT is no longer necessary to accept lower prices due to unconditioned grain. With the Strong-Scott Conditioner and Cleaner it pays handsomely to put grain in tip-top market condition.

The STRONG-SCOTT Conditioner and Cleaner

This patented machine is simpler, more compact, costs less to buy and less to operate than any other conditioner made. It operates at 1000 bu. per hour, requiring only $1\frac{1}{2}$ horse power.

For conditioning grain that has begun to heat, for sweetening musty grain, for removing snow from corn and in other work it pays for itself in a few months.

Learn how cheaply and profitably you can condition your grain with this machine. Write today for full information.



Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.

Minneapolis Minn.

Great Falls Mont.

In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg

EAT
MORE
WHEAT



Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

KANSAS—Will sell my elevator at Wilmore. Address W. R. Johnston, Coldwater, Kansas.

NORTHERN INDIANA—Nearly new iron clad elevator for sale; 10,000 bushel capacity with feed house attached. Address Lock Box 241, LeGrange, Indiana.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—3 country grain elevators for sale with lumber yard attached. All in good repair. Address 51W2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

STOP! If our ad runs any longer we will have to refuse to let the mailman in. As it is we have had to put on two extra stenographers just to answer queries.—W. K.

OHIO elevator, coal and feed business for sale or lease; fine location. Good brick road and good shipping point. Address 52E15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA—Modern transit elevator for sale, first-class condition, capacity 175,000. Operated for past 55 years by present owners, who now wish to retire from business. Address 51X2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TENNESSEE—Country elevator for sale, in first-class condition. Business well established. Best paying proposition in this section. Reason for selling, retiring from business. Write us for particulars. Duck River Grain Co., Denver, Tennessee.

MICHIGAN—Grain bean elevator with hay warehouse fully equipped for sale or rent. Located near Port Huron, Michigan, on main line Grand Trunk; will sell for less than one-half what it cost to build, no incumbrance. Address F. H. Chilson, 302 Auburn Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

SOME DESIRABLE grain elevators, COAL and LUMBER yards for sale. Located at various points in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Present owners desire to discontinue that branch of business. If interested address 52A16 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN—15,000 bu. capacity iron clad elevator for sale, cribbed bins; also warehouse and coal shed. No competition; electric power. Good flour, feed, seed, coal and feed grinding business, doing \$75,000 annually. Write only if interested. Address Louis Carstens, Potter, Wisconsin.

ATTENTION ELEVATOR MANAGERS.

If you want a good small business in South Dakota to own and manage personally, investigate this proposition.

Grain, coal and lumber business with nearly new five room dwelling in connection. Lumber sheds and dwelling on deeded land close to elevator. Elevator is equipped with weighout scales, man-lift and cleaner. Good six bin coal sheds and nearly new outside coal scale. Good small lumber sheds and small fresh stock. All priced right and terms; no trades. Address 52E9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TRANSFER AND STORAGE ELEVATOR and Tanks for sale, 400,000 bushels capacity.

Located at a desirable point on the Mississippi River, in fine corn and oats section where good grain merchandising business can be developed. Equipped with necessary machinery for shelling corn, cleaning and conditioning grain. Shipments can move on a transit basis to eastern and southern markets and to interior points in Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Main Plant is so located that grain can be loaded into boats as well as into cars.

If interested address 52A17 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

EASTERN NEBRASKA—25,000 bus. elevator for sale; good town, good school. For particulars write 52E1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

INDIANA elevator for sale or rent. Located on Pennsylvania Railroad; feed grinding equipment, electric power. Small investment required. Address Box 597, Warsaw, Indiana.

EASTERN MONTANA—Up-to-date 35,000 bu. elevator for sale, in good grain country; fully equipped. Will sell cheap if taken at once. For information and price address Exchange State Bank, Glendive, Montana.

WISCONSIN—45,000 bu. capacity concrete elevator for sale; located on 7 lots; 3 side tracks on C. M. & St. P.; equipment in best condition. Reasonable price. Address 52B13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

NORTHEAST KANSAS elevator for sale, capacity 14,000 bushels, feed and coal business in connection; located on St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway. Address Hamlin Co-operative Association, Hamlin, Kansas.

IOWA elevator for sale, capacity 20,000 bushels; located on the main line of the Illinois Central; equipped with 5 h.p. motor, Richardson Automatic Scale; truck dump and coal sheds. Address J. F. Escher, Parkersburg, Iowa.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—A 16,000 bushel capacity elevator for sale; electric equipment, on private ground. Price right for quick sale. Possession immediately. Can make terms. Address 51W15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—Nearly new 14,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale, located in Hodgeman County, Kansas. Closed now because of light crop in 1923, but prospect is fine for 1924 business. Am now at work so am offering this for sale. Might consider part trade. If interested write R. L. Miller, Fowler, Kansas.

SOUTHEAST NEBRASKA—20,000 bu. elevator for sale on main line C. B. & Q. This station will ship 200,000 to 300,000 yearly; one other elevator and is good competition. Good feed and feed grinding business; also fine 5-room house; all for \$8,000. Address 52E21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

GRAIN ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR LEASE

—Modern, electrically equipped concrete elevator of 26,000 bushels capacity in Peoria county, Illinois. Built in 1921, is a profitable location for experienced grain man. Will be sold at a substantial reduction over cost. Located on C. B. & Q. R. R. and wide distance separates it from other stations. Address Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., Edwards, Ill., Box 98.

KANSAS elevator, wholesale and retail flour, feed business for sale; elevator 10,000 bu. cap.; studded, iron clad; double office, F-M engine power; elvtr. fully equipped, all new 1915. Also storage room for 2 cars cement, storage pits for 4 cars sand and chat; all on house track leased. Also storage for flour, feed, seeds, hay, coarse grains; on private property. Is growing, paying business but I wish to retire. Also home property, 8½ acres, 6 room house, all conveniences. Good terms to responsible cash buyer or will exchange for good acres well located. For further information address 52E24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NEBRASKA—Five elevators for sale. Doing good business. For particulars address 52C1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN—Up-to-date grain elevator and flour and feed house for sale or rent. Write Emil Hauterbrook, 1272 Walnut Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

NORTHEAST KANSAS—7,000 bu. elvtr. for sale; on S. F. Ry., \$6,000. May carry back a part with responsible party. Must quit grain account health. Address 52D7 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTH DAKOTA—18,000 bu. elevator for sale located on private ground, 1 acre, C. M. & St. P. R. R., doing good business, live stock in connection; 5 elevators in town; grain marketed 500,000-600,000 bus. yearly. Elevator is cribbed 2x6 and 2x4. Reason for selling poor health. Price \$5,500, or will take part cash and balance on property. Address H. Mansbridge, Lake Andes, South Dakota.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANTED to buy a good elevator with side lines in Montana or Western North Dakota. Address 52C15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WILL TRADE first-class income properties for elevator property. For complete information address 52B2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR TRADE—One of the best homes in Port Huron, Mich., located on the St. Clair River. Want to trade same for a well located elevator. Port Huron Storage & Bean Co., Port Huron, Michigan.

WILL TRADE good Central Ill. farm for good Ill. elevator, good improvements, within half mile of good town on bond issue hard road route. Address 52E26, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED to exchange northeast Oklahoma farm land in cultivation, for one or two Western Kansas small country elevators, located on Mo. P. Write particulars to Geo. Columbia, Chetopa, Kansas.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE GRAIN ELEVATORS for sale and would like to list a few more worth the money. Have buyers waiting.

If you are in the market write me fully as to amount you wish to invest and location you prefer.

JAMES M. MAGUIRE,
6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CEREAL MILL FOR SALE.

MILLING capacity 12,000 bus. daily, elevator capacity 300,000 bus., modern equipment, fire-proof buildings, can be converted into a flour mill. A bargain for a quick sale. C. E. Beyer, 1504 Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANT TO HEAR from owner having elevator or other business for sale. State cash price and particulars. John J. Black, 57th Street, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—A profitable business, twenty miles from Columbus, O., in good farming community. Located on main street of a town of 12,000 population; established 10 years, selling feeds, seeds, poultry supplies; equipped with new, modern machinery for grinding. Owner selling to take larger proposition elsewhere. Address 52C5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

FOR SALE—In whole or part, modern feed mill and grain elevator located in one of the most prosperous and rapidly growing cities of the south. Have transit facilities to the south and southeast. Well established brands and trade marks and good class of customers; in fact a prosperous and growing business with competent organization. A splendid proposition to secure a going business. Will take 50 to 75 thousand dollars to handle. Don't answer unless mean business. Good reason for selling. Write 52E11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ATTENTION FARMERS ELEVATORS and small mills. Get your elevator on a paying basis. We are in a position to take over a limited number of elevators in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York that will respond to efficient management, giving your stockholders an interest commensurate with the value of the elevator in one of the best dividend paying feed and milling concerns in the middle states. We are successful, experienced milling men that have devoted their lives to this line of work. Give full details in your first letter, same will receive prompt, courteous attention. Address 52E3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

BAGS—BAGGING—BURLAP.

BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted: Second-hand bags, best prices paid. WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOP! READ! THINK! This advertiser writes—"Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write NOW.

AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM

Start to Sell it!

Write today for information detailing its value in clover fields, in poultry houses, barns, and in the control of insects and potato scab.

THE GYPSUM INDUSTRIES
Dept. 94 844 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



SIDNEY AND MAN LIFTS

are Money Makers

They will reduce your handling expense and speed up your work. Easily installed. For quote to give your requirements SIDNEY ELEVATOR MFG. CO. Sidney, Ohio



HELP WANTED.

YOUNG, DEPENDABLE MAN of good address who has knowledge of the grain business to travel South Dakota. Give age, experience, references and salary wanted. Address 52E25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANT position as manager or solicitor for good company; best of references. Address 52E23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED position as solicitor for commission firm or manager of farmers elevator. Address 52D19 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANT position as manager or assistant to manager in grain elevator; experienced, capable; references. What have you to offer? Address 52E6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANTED—Position as manager of elevator or feed business. Furnish references; over eight years' experience. Address 52E17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION as solicitor wanted by a man of experience and wide acquaintance in Illinois, Iowa and South Dakota. Well posted; first-class references. Address 51U3 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

YOUNG LADY with 15 years' experience as bookkeeper and assistant manager of grain and milling company desires position in good Indiana or Ohio town; excellent references. Address 52E13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted by man who wishes to be connected with some reliable grain commission firm as manager of their private wire or radio offices. Age 32; 11 years' grain experience. Good mixer, can furnish at sight best of references. For further information address 52E8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size, or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

AVERY AUTOMATIC SCALES—One 12 bushel scale in excellent condition. Will accept any reasonable offer. Also one 4 bushel Avery Scale for sale cheap. G. C. McFadden & Co., Board of Trade, Peoria, Illinois.

WANTED to put your idle capital to work. That rusty machine over there in the corner is of intrinsic value to some member of the grain trade. You can make a sale or a trade if you use these columns.

FOR SALE—One 4 bu. Richardson and two Richardson 8 bu. automatic scales. All self compensating; fine condition. One 8 bu. Avery; one R. R. track scale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

RICHARDSON Automatic new type self compensating grain loading elevator scale for sale, 6 bushel hopper capacity, 1,500 bushel hourly capacity. Scale in good condition, at a bargain. W. C. Bailey & Son, Grain Exchange, Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska.

SCALES WANTED.

A GOOD second-hand scale wanted. Address M. W. Johnson, Milroy, Minnesota.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

FOR SALE—One complete steam power plant consisting of 12x16 engine, one 66"x16' high pressure boiler, one steam water feed pump; boiler and engine are new and have been run but a short time. Reason for selling want to install electric power. Address Cohee & Clark, Kempton, Indiana.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR SALE—20" Unique ball bearing belt attrition mill with reverse drive No. 5; replaced by motor driven mill same make, good as new. R. Goodman, 111 W. Jackson, Chicago.

ONE 18,000 lb. Fairbanks hopper scale in good condition also one 6 h.p. Ottawa kerosense and gasoline engine; fine mechanical condition. Used only a little. Address Leoti Mill & Elevator Company, Leoti, Kansas.

ATTENTION.

For sale, very reasonable price, elevator complete without legging, 10" belt with 5x9 Salem Cups, head pulley, cast iron boot, etc. Standard Mill Supply Company, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

ONE NO. 8 HESS Grain Drier for sale at a bargain; first-class condition, ready to erect immediately. Also No. 11 Monitor warehouse scourer equipped with shoe, rope drive, ball bearing, practically new. Address 52D10 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Iron, wood and split pulleys; belting; shafting; pillowblocks; hangers; conveyor flights; elevator legging; boots and heads; leg belting with cups attached; 16 h.p. new Stover distillate engine (never run); 12 h.p. Stover with extra cylinder; 3 Monitor Cleaners; 1 Clipper; 10 portable and dormant (platform) Howe Scales; bag trucks, etc. In fine condition. Let me quote your requirements. B. H. Adams, Box 304, Decorah, Ia.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipments for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

W. R. Leathers, Mgr.,
9 S. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY good second-hand molasses feed machinery including feeders, pump, heater and storage tanks, etc. Address 52E14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED to buy hopper scale thirty to sixty thousand pounds capacity and one cleaner fifty to two hundred bushels capacity. Give full description and price. Address W. H. Crozier & Co., Nashville, Tennessee.

MACHINES FOR SALE OR TRADE

MARQUIS No. 40 grain and seed cleaner for sale or trade for a good clover seed machine. Machine like new, has not cleaned 10,000 bu. of grain. Address Elmwood Lumber & Grain Co., Elmwood, Wis.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—New 12 horsepower portable gas engine. Address Demaray Hardware Co., Pipestone, Minnesota.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed, made of very heavy manila for strength and durability and to withstand hard usage. Special folding method for closing envelope. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.50 in lots of 500; \$2.75 per hundred, f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

WANTED—Car mixed cow peas for seed. Barton & Lemmon Brothers, Pleasant Hill, Ill.

BLACK EBONY SOY BEANS for sale. Car-lots or less. Write for samples and prices. J. M. Schultz, Dieterich, Ill.

REID'S YELLOW DENT seed corn, 3,000 bushels for sale. Raised on alfalfa land. Johnston Land Co., Seward, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—New crop Lespedeza (Japan Clover). Write for samples and prices. I. Wind & Co., Seedsmen, Huntsville, Ala.

ALFALFA SEED—Original Hairy Peruvian. Leo Turner, Yuma, Arizona.
23 years on Yuma Valley Farms.

WE ARE prepared to make attractive offers on orchard grass, red top and clover. Write us for samples and prices. Ross Seed Co., 118 N. Second St., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—Any quantity and quality of seed you want to purchase. If you don't find what you want in the "Seeds For Sale" section, advertise for it.

WE have a limited amount of choice high grade clover seed free from buckhorn for your farmer retail trade. Let us have your orders promptly. Kinsey Bros., North Manchester, Ind.

FOR SALE—Have a number cars choice Siberian Millet; any sized car from 30,000 lbs. up, either sacked or bulk; prices and samples on request. Also number cars Hog Millet. M. M. Summers, Willard, Colo.

FOR SALE in carload lots either straight or mixed. Common, Siberian, hog and early fortune millet seed. Red and black amber cane, sudan grass. Write or wire for prices and samples. Reimer-Smith Grain Company, Holyoke, Colorado.

HAY WANTED.

CHOICE and No. 1 Hay wanted. Quote best price. Forbes Mfg. Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.



GRAIN WANTED.

WANTED — Ear Corn for interior trade. I also buy soy beans. Otis J. Bear, Hicksville, Ohio.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

One Railroad Claim Book containing 100 sets for loss of weight in transit and index. \$1.50 and postage. Order "Special 411-A."

Clark's Double Indexed Car Register—One copy of a quick index to records of all cars handled \$1.75 and postage. Order "Soiled 42."

Two Railroad Claim Books containing 100 sets of claim blanks for overcharge and index. \$1.50 each and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

One Railroad Claim Book containing 60 sets of loss of weight in transit; loss of quality due to delay and loss of value due to delay in furnishing cars and overcharge. \$1.50 and postage. Order "Special 411-5."

ONE MILLER'S "Weighing Grain in Car Lots without Hopper or Platform Scales" and other valuable information for the grain shipper. Worn from being used as sample. Price 75c and postage. Order "Miller Special."

ONE GRAIN SHIPPER AND THE LAW, a book of decisions of the State, Supreme and Federal Courts, covering shipper's contracts and his relations with the carrier. Soiled from being used as sample. Price \$1.00 and postage. Order Special Grain Shipper and the Law.

TWO CLARK'S DECIMAL GRAIN VALUES for wheat. Shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 10,000 lbs. at any given market price, and reduces lbs. to bus. on same page. Price 50c and postage. Order "Soiled 33."

TWO UNIVERSAL GRAIN CODES, shelf worn from being used as samples. Slightly worn and soiled. Contains 13,745 code words as well as the latest supplement for U. S. Standards for wheat, corn and oats. Price 50c and postage. Order "Bargain Universal."

RECORD OF CARS SHIPPED, especially designed to assist the country grain dealer in keeping a detailed record of each shipment and gives a ready, time-saving record of every carload. This copy soiled from being used as printer's sample. Price \$2.00 and postage. Order "Special 385."

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically so as to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No. 40, Special," price \$1.25.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago Ill.

Field and Grass Seed Trade Directory

ATCHISON, KANS.

Mangelsdorf Seed Co., The, wholesale seeds

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale seed merchants.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Whitney-Eckstein Seed Co., wholesale seeds.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co., field seed dealers. Johnson, Inc., J. Oliver, seeds, humus, etc.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

COBURG, IOWA

McGreer Bros., whlse. seed corn our specialty.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Bros. Seed Co., field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Ouren Seed Co., wholesale seeds and grain.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds. Crawfordsville Seed Co., seed merchants.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hardin, Hamilton & Lewman, grain and field seeds. Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds. Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds. North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds. Teweles Seed Co., L., seed merchant.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Dickinson Co., The Albert, seeds. Minneapolis Seed Co., field seeds.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., wholesale seed merchants.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Jameson Hevener Co., shippers of field seeds.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co., wholesale field seeds. Hirsch, Henry, wholesale field seed. Toledo Field Seed Co., The, clover, timothy.

Universal Grain Code

Designed especially to reduce the telegraph tolls, to prevent expensive errors and to protect the business of grain dealers and millers. Its 150 pages contain 14,910 code words and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Includes Supplement of code words for the new Federal wheat, corn and oats grades.

Code is 4 1/2 x 7 inches, printed on policy bond, bound in black flexible leather. Price \$3.00.

You can greatly reduce your telegraph tolls by using the Universal. Try it.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Saskatoon, Sask., Can.—We have been interested in perusing the Grain Dealers Journal and believe it will be of value to us in our trade.—J. H. Speers & Co., Ltd.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator..... Post Office.....

State.....

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

MINNEAPOLIS SEED CO.

MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

We are Buyers and Sellers,--TIMOTHY-CLOVERS-MILLETS
Grass Seeds and Seed Grains

Send samples for bids Ask for samples and prices

WHITNEY-ECKSTEIN SEED CO.

Wholesale Seed Merchants

BUFFALO, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

J. G. PEPPARD SEED COMPANY

Buyers **SEEDS** Sellers

Correspondence Invited

Kansas City, Mo.

The Mangelsdorf Seed Co.

Sweet Clover, Alfalfa,

Soudan Grass, Millet, Rape.

ATCHISON

KANSAS

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

First and Victor Streets

St. Louis, Missouri

RUDY PATRICK SEED CO.

BUYERS AND SELLERS

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover,
Sudan, Millet and Cane
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co.

BUYERS—SELLERS

Field and Garden Seeds

Cincinnati - - - Ohio

L. Teweles Seed Co.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grass and Field Seeds

J. OLIVER JOHNSON, Inc.

TURF SPECIALIST

SEEDS—HUMUS—EQUIPMENT

1805-17 MILWAUKEE AVE.
CHICAGO

The Toledo Field Seed Co.

Clover and Timothy Seed

Consignments solicited

Send us your samples

TOLEDO, OHIO

KELLOGG

SEED COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

BARKMEYER

Grain & Seed Company
Chicago

SEEDS

Bag Lots or Car Lots



CRAWFORDSVILLE SEED CO.

FIELD SEEDS

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

SEEDS

Clovers, Timothy Grass
Seeds—Seed Grains—
Fodder Corn—Millets—
Alfalfa—Minnesota
Grown Seed Corn.

Vegetable—Flower—Lawn Seeds

NORTHROP, KING & CO.

Minneapolis, Minn.

North American Seed Co.

WHOLESALE GRASS & FIELD SEEDS

Milwaukee, Wisc.

"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

HENRY HIRSCH

Wholesale Field Seeds

Clover—Alsike—Timothy—Alfalfa

Our Specialty

All Other Field Seeds

Toledo - - - Ohio

OUR WEEKLY REVIEW

Gives a brief summary of trading and latest
news of the World's Largest Seed Market.

SOUTHWORTH & CO. TOLEDO, OHIO

"Alive Since 1881"

COURTEEN

Seed Company

Weekly Price List on Request.

Milwaukee, Wis.

OUREN SEED CO.

Council Bluffs, Iowa

Buy and Sell Red, White and Alsike
Clovers, White and Yellow Blossom
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Red Top, Blue
Grass and all Seed Grains

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY

Incorporated
Louisville, Ky.

Headquarters for

RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS

BUYERS AND SELLERS
OF ALL VARIETIES

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Buyers and Sellers

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

NUNGESSER-DICKINSON SEED CO.

New York, N. Y.

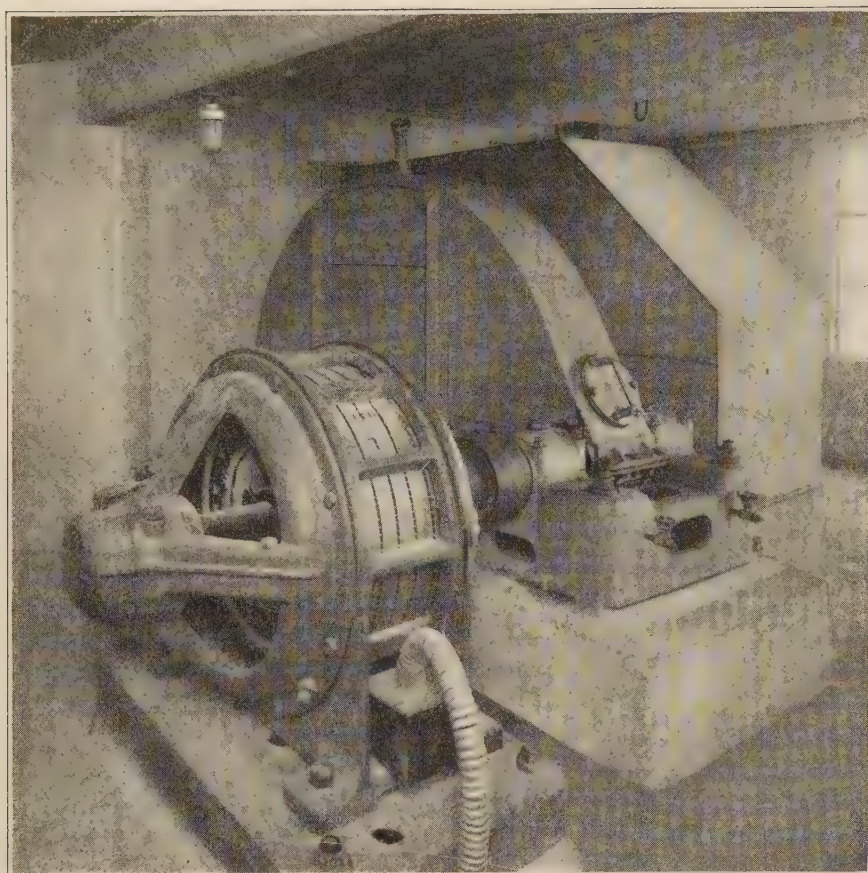
BUYERS AND SELLERS

Clover and Grass Seeds

WANT ADS

in the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL make wants known to
everyone connected with the grain trade. If you desire to
buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain
dealers, try a JOURNAL want ad twice a month and your
want will soon be satisfied.

When writing advertisers mention the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago which works to
improve your trade conditions. By so doing you help it and your own business.



One of the two Falk Single Reduction Herringbone Gear Head Drives in the M. K. & T. grain elevator, Kansas City, which was designed and constructed by James Stewart & Co. These drives effect a speed reduction of 575 to 45.

F A L K

HERRINGBONE GEARS

Leading elevator builders, whose reputation depends on the economical operation of the elevators they design, are specifying Falk Herringbone Gears for elevator head drives.

They know that Falk Gears effect substantial savings in the operation of grain elevators because they deliver power in a smooth, continuous impulse, entirely free from backlash, cutting power losses to a minimum. Years after they are installed, Falk Gears continue to operate in a way that means greater profits to the elevator owner.

Let our engineering department assist you in solving your power transmission problems.

The Falk Corporation
Milwaukee Wisconsin

REPRESENTATIVES:

W. O. Beyer, 1007 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	M. P. Fillingham, 50 Church St., New York City
C. C. Walsh, Real Estate Exchange Bldg., Detroit, Mich.	
E. C. Myers, Rialto Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.	Vulcan Iron Works, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Mine & Smelter Supply Co., Denver, El Paso and Salt Lake City	
Engineering Equipment Co., Ltd., 358 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, Quebec, Canada	
Gustav Belms, 3 Rue Taillbout, Paris	

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, MARCH 10, 1924

A GOOD drier should prove a gold mine for an elevator man with a lot of damp corn.

THE DIFFERENCE between shipping dirty grain and clean grain is often the difference between profit and loss. Dirt when shipped as grain takes the grain rate of freight and its presence in the car often results in heavy discounts and sometimes in expensive rejection.

SOYA BEANS are causing some worry to inexperienced handlers. It seems very likely that beans which are damp will heat and discolor just as grain does. Shippers who have experienced difficulty in marketing successfully any kind of beans should tell us of their experiences so that others may avoid the same losses.

WHEAT IN Norton county, Kansas, is said to be so filled with the eggs of the Hessian fly as to insure its early destruction. The Hessian fly always has done much damage to winter wheat and no doubt always will. While a few eggs in one county may delight the field chairman of the Cropkillers' Union, it is a little early for U. S. millers to place orders for wheat abroad.

THE REPEAL of the war tax upon grain transactions as provided by Newton bill No. 4523 would help grain producers as well as all grain handlers because it would materially reduce the cost of getting the farmers grain to market. The only reason the repeal of this tax has not been demanded by the farm agitators is that such action might indirectly encourage grain handlers.

SPARKING MOTORS have no place in a grain elevator and few insurance companies will accept risks so equipped. The squirrel cage motor gives better service if protected from the dust by ventilated housing.

EVERY NEW elevator contract seems to call, not only for several motors, but also a feed mill and a truck dump. Where cheap current is obtainable electric motors are said to effect a great reduction in the cost of power as well as to increase the convenience of operation.

THE MANY changes in elevator ownership reported in our news columns would seem to indicate that buyers have every confidence in the future of the business and do not hesitate to invest in the business. While the prices for elevators prevailing in some sections are still high, they are much below those prevailing during the war.

MANUFACTURED feeds are so superior to the home-mixed rations that the campaign by some Georgia bankers for an organized movement to deny financial aid to cotton growers who do not produce their own feed seems an ill-advised and uncalled for dictation. The cotton grower has a right to run his business to suit himself and a right to all the loans that he can cover by collateral or other security.

NOW is the time for the grain dealer to co-operate with those of his farmer patrons who show a disposition to use better seed for their spring sown crops. By having the approved seed on hand at this time and letting the farmers know it the dealer can promote uniformity in the deliveries to his house in the fall and have a better looking grain in the carload he ships to the terminal market. With fewer varieties to handle the dealer can save bin space, avoid mixing and secure a better grade on shipments.

IT IS INDEED gratifying to know that grain dealers in all sections of the land are profiting by the experience of bankrupts and refuse to extend credit for merchandise of any character. The cash sales plan relieves the elevator manager of much bookkeeping and worry. He pays cash for the grain he buys and is surely entitled to receive cash for what he sells. Those who persist in doing business on a cash plan seldom are put to the painful necessity of calling in public accountants to determine whether or not they are solvent.

AFTER YOU have read the opinions and arguments of the many contributors to this number on the McNary-Haugen bill, it should be an easy matter for you to make up your mind as to whether you desire the government once again to engage in the grain business. There is no excuse for it and no one seems to have worked for the bill excepting a few loud-mouthed agitators who are profiting from the farmers dues paid into many different organizations. Few believe that the legislation would be of any help or benefit to wheat growers. The real beneficiaries would be the Washington bureaucrats and agitators who would have one more chance to get their fingers in a fat pie.

THE GERMINATING season soon will be here, and dealers having corn in store will do well to watch its condition. If the grain can not be kept cool by running over it may be wisest to ship immediately.

WHEN YOU see a car leaking grain in transit, report full particulars to our "Leaking in Transit" column. The effort will not cost you much and may result in the beneficiary collecting for the loss and reciprocating by reporting your cars when he sees them leaking in transit.

SHINGLE ROOFS on grain elevators at Verdi and Bison, Kans., resulted in the complete destruction of each elevator. Red hot locomotive sparks seem to enjoy nothing better than removing shingle roofs from the railroad right-of-way. Inasmuch as such roofs earn a penalty of 50c in the fire insurance rate, the wonder is any grain dealer will take a chance.

THE BURNING out of a motor in an Iowa elevator came near resulting in its destruction but in as much as the motor was enclosed in a fireproof room it was easy to extinguish the blaze and save the elevator. Owners who hesitate to comply with the requirements of the fire insurance companies regarding the installation of motors will find in this experience food for profitable thought.

THE RAPID GROWTH of the feed trade should give much encouragement to the grain elevator operator, for by installing a complete line of commercial feedstuffs and a good feed grinder, the elevator man not only develops a profitable side line, but helps his grain business. Off grade grain can be ground and sold at a profit while shipping it often results in discount and loss or rejection.

A CAREFUL reading of the decisions rendered in lawsuits involving grain transactions should help every dealer to a clearer understanding of his own legal rights as well as give him a fairer consideration for the rights of others. While the study of the court decisions requires time, it will also save much time and money by preventing the dealer who becomes posted from becoming involved in similar nerve-racking controversies.

APPROPRIATION for "Grain Standards Investigation" in appropriation bills has appeared so frequently and over so many years that the item is giving offense even to Congressmen who pass the money on to the bureaucrats to be spent. The sharp interrogations of Congressman Anderson quoted in the "Hearing on Agricultural Appropriation Bill" elsewhere in this number, clearly reflects his conviction that such waste is no longer of any help to grain handlers or producers. It was not the original purpose of the government to investigate grain cleaning. The only aim of the department was to institute a close study of the principal characteristics of the different kinds and qualities of grain in the hope of successfully drafting rules which would facilitate the uniform grading of grain. Cleaning investigations are entirely foreign to the original purpose.

RECEIVERS who persist in using obsolete mailing lists do not get the desired returns from their circulars. How can they expect any returns?

PROFIT MARGINS on the side lines taken on by the country grain dealer, as shown by one of the speakers at the meeting of Michigan dealers reported elsewhere in this number, must be wider than the margin on grain, the side lines being handled in a retail way while grain goes out of the elevator by the carload.

OLD STYLE legs with small cups and small elevating capacity have no place in a modern grain elevator. The man who finds it necessary to work his house long into the night in order to load the car set that morning is paying dearly for using obsolete equipment. The rapid handling leg not only reduces the congestion at the receiving pit, but also facilitates and expedites the loading of cars.

CANADIAN government officials do not contemplate any reprisals against the United States for having raised the duty, considering the present duty prohibitive. The surplus of the Dominion is so great that even if admitted duty free it could not be absorbed by the United States and Canada's wheat price would be determined in Liverpool as it is now. This additional obstruction to trade will be felt most along the Dakota border.

WHILE THE receivers still in business at the terminal markets are just as eager for business as ever, they are more vigorously opposed to paying overdrafts on shipments and they have good reasons for their caution. Recent experiences have disclosed the fact that at least two shippers who were in great need of cash took this means of replenishing their own balance at the bank. Shippers who really want fair treatment try to merit it.

THE UNUSUAL increase in the number of grain elevator fires and in the losses occurring during the last year reflects a carelessness in the care of elevator property which is sure to cost dearly. The heavier the losses in any industry the heavier will be the premiums collected by the fire insurance companies. They can not continue to dig into their surplus and still carry hazardous risks which recent experience has proved unusually expensive. If you want favorable rates and conditions in your insurance contracts, make your class of property attractive to the insurance man and you will get it without any haggling.

COWS MUST SOON be equipped with magnetic separators if they are to be protected from the indiscriminate shower of metal which seems to be turned their way at the most inopportune times. In our "Feedstuffs" department this number is cited the demise of a valuable cow whose passing on was credited to shingle nails carelessly dropped into her food by a gang of roofers. So much metal is permitted to become mixed with grain it behooves every feed grinder to install a magnetic separator in the hope of prolonging the life of animals which consume it. Tramp iron is never voluntarily selected by any animal as a steady diet. Keep it out of your feeds and thereby increase the demand for them.

CONSIGNING GRAIN to a firm that has been out of business two years is an expensive blunder that is very easily made by shippers who do not exercise extreme care and keep posted regarding the firms who are in business today.

NORTH DAKOTA'S palatial elevator, which under state management, promised to pay the farmers more for their wheat and sell the flour for less than it could be obtained elsewhere, have not yet succeeded in making good on the promise. In fact the mill is said to have been closed down and the profits from operation are written in red.

THE SINGLE CAR PULLER used by country elevators requires so little power to operate it the wonder is every country elevator is not equipped with this time and labor saving device. Few country houses load more than one car at a time and by being equipped to move one car at any time, expensive delays are avoided. Don't wait for the local freight, install a car puller.

UPHOLDING POOLING contracts of the Dark Tobacco Growers Ass'n the Court of Appeals of Kentucky gave out the alarming dictum that "All law, even constitutional law, is not stationary but progressive, and to be construed with reference to sound economic conditions, and an enlightened public policy." What degree of "enlightenment" will persuade the Supreme Court to approve a McNary-Haugen law? If the written constitution is to be construed according to the expediency of the hour then our property and individual rights are built on quicksand.

MIXING WILD OATS into cultivated oats has again been declared an adulteration, in a second decision in the same case by the United States District Court at Lynchburg, Va., the defense having been that the mixture was a perfect imitation of the natural mixture and having been inspected and sold as "sample" oats there was no fraud. Defendants are to be commended for resisting the prosecution, and may get a favorable decision by an appeal higher, as the district court based its decision on the dictionary definition that the wild oat was "small and worthless," whereas it is not more worthless than much of the material giving necessary mineral components to chicken feed and substance to sweet feeds.

EACH NUMBER of the Journal, just like the present one, contains many reports of bankruptcies and failures making a grievous record. If the record of the causes of each failure could be laid bare it would surely make interesting reading for grain dealers everywhere. Some are now succumbing to the heavy losses sustained during the early deflation of grain prices. Nearly every dealer has refused to carry a very large stock of grain since the days when the bottom fell out of the market. Had all of grain in store then been hedged, few failures would have occurred, but the country elevator operators were hoping and expecting an advance so they were compelled to sell their grain and take a big loss. It is but natural that every dealer should now exercise greater caution than ever, and ship out as soon as they have a carload.

FREE SEEDS, sad to relate, will again come back to us if the bill now pending in Congress is permitted to pass. The small caliber Congressmen who father such grafts should be kept out of Congress.

Removing the Dust.

Elevator operators everywhere will be much interested in the results obtained by the engineers of the Underwriters Laboratories with dust removing equipment in the Minneapolis elevators. Every one in any way connected with the experiments are more than pleased with the results. Not only was the amount of dust floating in the air reduced fully 80%, but the entire plant was made a more healthful place to work and less hazardous by reducing the chances of a grain dust explosion.

The practicability of this great improvement will appeal to every elevator man with friendly favor. It is to be hoped, now that a practical mechanical remedy has been found for the grain dust problem, that all identified with the mechanical handling of grain will co-operate to bring about the early adoption of the approved facilities for removing the dust.

The removal of dust from grain elevators will not only reduce the dust explosion hazard but will also make it easier for grain elevator operators to keep their help. No man enjoys working in an elevator where the air is heavily laden with dust and few can stand it. The expense of removing the air as outlined elsewhere in this number is so small that all elevators can easily provide the needed equipment.

The Hot Box in the Cupola.

Fire was started recently in an elevator at Fairmont, Minn., and also in an elevator at Story City, Iowa, by a hot box in the cupola. No operator ever enjoys climbing a dusty ladder to the top floor to feel of the bearings or give them oil. That is the reason the fire insurance companies give a credit of 10c per hundred for the installation of a modern manlift. Fortunately both these fires were discovered and extinguished before much damage was done. If the operators had gone home for the night before the fire broke out, two more plants would be in ashes.

Better bearings or better systems of lubrication, maybe both, are needed to reduce this fire hazard which is so common to all elevator cupolas. If some one would invent a head bearing which would not heat or at least which could be depended upon not to set fire to the cupola, the insurance companies would probably transfer their credit from the manlift to the bearing, or it might be they would grant an additional credit in the hope of preventing more of these fires which are so common to country elevators.

Each month fires break out in the cupolas of elevators long after they have been shut down for the night after a hard day's run. To the experienced insurance inspector that tells the story. He knows that the operator was too much occupied with business on the first floor to climb aloft, hence, another heavy fire loss which will necessitate an increase in rates. What are you doing to help prevent these cupola fires?

The Price Under McNary-Haugen.

Strange things happen in the stress of a political campaign and the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill may come as a movement in the direction of least resistance. It has influential indorsement.

Much of the unthinking support for this price-fixing measure would be lost if the farmers understood that it does not provide for a high price for wheat and corn. In fact, in years of hard times the bill provides for lower prices for wheat than would normally obtain. In hard times wheat is always higher than other commodities, because when times are hard men fall back on bread as the cheapest and best staff of life. True, the bill does not provide for a forcing down of the price, but in practice, in reliance on the government guaranty production would be forced and there always would be a surplus to be taken up by the government at the ratio price. In hard times, therefore, the price of wheat would be fixed low by prices of other commodities.

The law is specific in naming page 9 of Bulletin No. 335 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as the criterion of value. Referring to this we find that for the 10 years 1905 to 1914 the index of all commodities averaged 94.7. The price of wheat for those same years averaged \$1. For 1922, for example, the index price of all commodities was 149; therefore the ratio price of wheat for 1922 would have been as much more proportionately as 149 is more than 94.7, or about \$1.56 per bushel. The price of contract spot wheat at Chicago during 1922 ranged from \$1.73 in May to \$1 in August, so that had this price fixing law been in force during the spring of 1922 the wheat grower would have lost 17 cents per bushel part of the year. And yet many farmers are endorsing the bill.

Using the government's 1922 index the ratio average price of corn that year would have been 95 cents per bushel, the fixed price being higher some months and lower in others. The actual price range at Chicago in 1922 ran from 46 cents in January to 77½ cents in December.

The all commodities wholesale price index of the U. S. bureau of Labor Statistics includes a great variety of representative commodities. The number included in the index increased from 192 in 1890 to 404 in 1922, so that the record is considered sufficiently comprehensive. The prices also are weighted to give more effect to the principal commodities. The weighting factors are taken from the 1919 census. The weight figures represent as nearly as possible the quantity of the article sold in the markets in 1919. Thus No. 2 red winter wheat at Chicago, weighted at 305,358,000 has vastly more effect on the index number than has clover seed, weighted at 467,000. While the value of No. 2 red winter wheat is 1.22 per cent of all commodities clover seed is only 0.03 of one per cent.

Following are the index numbers for all commodities upon which is based the price of wheat and corn under the McNary-Haugen bill:

Year.	Index.	Wheat price.	Corn price.
1905	86	\$1.010	\$.501
1906	89	.793	.463
1907	94	.907	.528
1908	96	.990	.684
1909	17	1.200	.668
1910	101	1.097	.581
1911	93	.984	.590
1912	99	1.049	.686
1913	100	.953	.625
1914	98	1.027	.695

The government bureau is following the price movement closely and already has issued its monthly report for January, 1924, which shows the January, 1924, average price of wheat to have been \$1.106 and of corn \$.759. In practice, to determine the "ratio" price under the bill these monthly prices would be compared with the average for the month of January for each

of the 10 years 1905 to 1914, to determine the February, 1924, price.

The price under the bill would be affected each month by three factors constantly changing, namely: the monthly average price index of all commodities for the ten years, the monthly average price of wheat during that month for the ten years, and the price index of all commodities for the current month. Assuming that the fixed price of wheat for a certain month was \$1.50 and that the average for wheat alone for the ten years for the following calendar month indicated \$1.52, the price of wheat nevertheless would be fixed downward if the all commodity index showed a lower average, possibly as low as \$1.45.

Bulletin No. 335 from which the foregoing figures are taken does not give the monthly commodity indexes for the ten pre-war years, but the government bureau probably has them on file, and will make them public in advance, so that the trade will know two of the price making factors long beforehand. The third factor will not be known exactly until its publication on the 15th of each month in advance of the effective date, altho private statisticians should be able to calculate the currently monthly all commodities index number to within one-tenth of one per cent and forecast that the government will lower or raise its price 2 or 5 cents per bushel as the case may be, just as Snow and Murray now get out condition reports a few days in advance of the monthly government crop report.

The members of the export commission will have no power to raise or lower the price, the fixing of the price being simply clerical work. The members of the commission will be ignorant of the price that is to rule 30 days later, and never will be in position to know whether to accumulate or to sell wheat.

For the purposes of the bill it will not be necessary for the commission to engage in the grain business or to operate elevators. As soon as the law became effective the Commission could enter the market by buying two or three million bushels of wheat daily in the domestic market and disposing of the grain the same day by contracting with American exporters for shipment abroad. The exporters would make competitive bids to the government for grain, all with the proviso that the grain was for export only. All of the exporters would be forced to purchase of the government, as being the only source of cheap wheat. All the established connections between domestic and export trade would be broken. Some of the larger grain exporting firms having their own accumulative and distributive organizations within themselves could no longer ship out the identical grain they had purchased in the country as they do at present, to save intermediate commissions, but would have to deal with the government as an additional middleman.

Altho the bill does not specify that the export corporation shall pay part cash and part scrip, this would no doubt be its practice. To be safe, the corporation would attempt to put the cash part of the price as low as possible, even less than the export value, but in that case the corporation would get no wheat as the European importers would go around it, offering the dealers in the United States more cash than the government, per bushel. If the government fixed the cash portion of the price high enough to get the wheat it would suffer a loss on every bushel at the start.

The dealers selling to the government would immediately pass the scrip into the interior to be used to pay the farmers, or they would dispose of the scrip to dealers in such paper who in turn would distribute to country grain elevator operators at a discount, so that the actual cash price in the interior would be little better than the export value less freight, just as at present. If the sales of scrip thru the post offices totaled sufficient to just balance the loss on wheat sold for export there would be no dividend on scrip and the whole scheme would be a failure.

What Is a "Debatable Question"?

For blatant demagoguery the advocates of the 44,000,000-bu. Kansas wheat pool are entitled to the blue ribbon without further contest.

The pool advocates were offered an opportunity to present their proposition in a debate before the recent convention of Kansas farmers elevators at Hutchinson, but they refused. Not only did they refuse; they waited until the very last moment, and then based their refusal partly on the assertion that the men chosen to uphold the pool side of the debate had not been consulted, but more particularly on the claim "that the question is not a debatable one—it is 100 per cent for the farmer."

Lack of notice is merely a quibble as the pool advocates were given plenty of time to select substitutes for the men named originally on their side if they had cared to do so.

Of far greater importance is the claim that the question is "not debatable."

This particular problem is a perfect example of the "undebatable question." It only proposes to take away from the farmer his right to do with his grain as he sees fit for five years. Nothing "debatable" there.

A few agitators say it is all right, a small percentage of the farmers agree with them; only a foolish majority of business men and farmers doubt that the thing can be efficacious. So there's no question to be found, that foolish majority having no right whatever to an opinion.

The pool attempts nothing new or fantastic except the overturning of a system of marketing that has been ages in the building. That's not half enough reason for questioning its sponsors about its make up—in any case the men who threw the plan together say they are "experts" and their satellites agree with them, so what right has the little farmer to question their handiwork?

Other pools have failed to return their members as much for their products as neighbors obtained by selling through the regularly established channels. But "pooling has been successfully applied to many commodities" so there's still no debatable ground.

The point for present consideration is that everybody, pooler and non-pooler alike, knows full well that pooling is one of the principal questions before the farmer today, and any question is debatable. Mere denials do not constitute facts; but the hectic repetition of these denials proves fairly well that the pool advocates know their side must inevitably fall before the trial of reason, common sense and experience. They're simply not going to lay themselves open to that fall and that's all.

Here is the way the farmer appears when viewed thru the pool promoters' spectacles:

Theirs not to ask our detailed way;
Theirs but to sign—and pay.
Forward! The ten-dollar brigade!

CONFIRMATIONS OF grain sales or purchases which incorporate terms or conditions at variance with those previously stated either by phone or letter, are not always acceptable and are never binding unless both parties to the transaction agree. Some punctilious traders occasionally overreach themselves by attempting to bind the other party to conditions not previously stipulated. While regular confirmations are always good, any attempt to incorporate therein any conditions other than the important essentials to the trade, invariably weakens the contract and courts trouble for both parties. A simple confirmation repeating only the essentials of the trade are generally fair to all and help to promote confidence as well as to prevent misunderstanding. Conditions buried in fine type weaken all contracts and helps to handicap and discourage business.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Waterproofing Cement?

Grain Dealers Journal: I would like to know how to keep water from coming thru concrete walls. Can waterproofing cement be used to make a concrete wall waterproof? How is it used?—Chas. W. Koepp, Marysville, Kan.

Ans.: Cement concrete that allows water to pass thru would have been impervious to water if waterproofing material had been added to the mixture before placing the concrete in the forms. The waterproofing material will make good the slight shortcomings of the mixture that allow the water to seep thru. The Medusa brand of waterproofing is supplied in powder or paste form. This has the effect of forming with the cement, calcium stearate, which by lining the small pores destroys the capillary absorption of water. It is of an oily nature and it is well known that oil and water do not mix.

An experiment may be made by heating sand with a little oil so that the grains of sand are completely covered with an invisible thin film of oil. This sand placed under water will refuse to become "wet."

Making Claim After Paying Draft?

Grain Dealers Journal: Three weeks after the buyer received a carload of seed he made claim on me alleging that the shipment was not up to sample. He had paid my draft, which was made payable on arrival and inspection of car. The market had dropped and it would cause me considerable loss to have the car thrown back on me. Did not the condition in the contract that draft was to be paid after arrival and inspection release me from further liability.—J. W. Mann.

Ans.: Inspection and payment of the price closes the transaction. The inspection contemplated in the contract meant probing with a tool and an examination of the sample so taken from the car. Such inspection might fail to disclose fraud in loading the car, as by "stovepiping"; and if later at the time of unloading the fraud was exposed the buyer could rescind his acceptance of the shipment and make claim for damages. With the sample sent by seller in evidence, and the sample taken on unloading, the buyer would have only to prove that the defects were hidden and not discoverable at time of first inspection.

Recovery from Carrier for Erroneous Information?

Grain Dealers Journal: On Feb. 20 we billed car NYC 218627 on a straight B/L prepaying freight charges to Brown & Bunnell at Lebanon, O., stop at Oakland, O., for partial unloading. This car was routed NYC-Big Four via Middletown, O., then Pennsylvania to destination.

Before we shipped this car we called the Pennsylvania RR at Chicago and asked them whether a stop off would apply and they advised us that it would. We also have the Indiana Harbor Belt RR Company's B/L properly signed and have paid the IHB RR for the freight charges as well as the stop off charge. The car got as far as Middletown, O., and it was then that the Pennsylvania RR refused to accept the car from connecting lines because Oakland Station was a prepaid point and the Pennsylvania tariffs do not permit stop off cars to be shipped to prepaid stations. We finally had to arrange with our customer at Oakland to dray his portion of the goods from Middletown and then forwarded the balance of the car on to the final destination which was Lebanon,

O. In doing this we must of course pay our customer the cost of the draying.

Can the Journal inform us with the circumstances as explained above whether we can collect the drayage charges from the IHB RR which was the road that signed the B/L and accepted the rate that we placed on the B/L at the time shipment was made?—M. G. Reitz, sec'y Nowak Milling Corporation, Hammond, Ind.

Ans.: The schedules of charges as published in the tariffs govern, irrespective of any contradictory or erroneous information supplied by any employee of the railroad company.

The railroad company is not liable for the consequences of misinformation relied upon by shippers. The theory of the law is that if the carriers could make good their misquotations it would lead to intentional misquotations and rebating.

Oklahoma Poolers Against McNary-Haugen Bill.

The executive com'ite of the board of directors of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n met Feb. 21 and sent out a statement of their position on the McNary-Haugen bill. All the little pools in different parts of the country would be forced out of business if the government organized one big compulsory pool and put up the price, as there would be no excuse for private pools. Further, the 5-year contracts that the farmers have signed could hardly be enforced against farmers who sold to the government representatives. Following is the statement against the bill by the com'ite, in part:

The diversity of conditions under which wheat is produced in the United States are as great as the regions in which wheat is grown. The economic conditions, the farm practices, and the circumstances of wheat production in one section differ widely from those of another. We do not believe there is any small commissioner of men who can artificially adjust economic conditions in any section of the country. Barely satisfactory prices in one section may easily result in making wheat a very attractive crop in another section and thus stimulate its growth, resulting in over-production and increasing difficulty. Who, may we ask, has the brain power to fix average prices and vary them for each section of the United States and still do substantial justice to all farmers.

A feature of this bill provides for the use of "scrip" and requires every man to accept as part payment for his wheat and other farm commodities under control, "scrip" which would compel each farmer to bear part of the burden of this extensive and expensive machinery set up under this act. When scrip is accepted, as it must be under this act, the farmer has no guarantee what the costs of operating this huge concern will be, what the difference between American prices and the foreign prices will be, or what protection he would have against the bad judgment of those upon whom falls the responsibility of making decisions of such tremendous importance.

Under this act the farmers coming within its provision will be compelled to surrender to the government their inalienable right to place with directors and officers of their own choosing the handling of their own business. Under this act they will be compelled by force to place their business in the hands of those over whom they have no direct control, even in the hands of those who may know nothing whatever about the varying conditions of wheat production in the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved that we, the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Ass'n, do hereby enter our most solemn protest against this threatened act of congress which forces us into an expensive federal marketing agency; which usurps our right of freedom to deal with our own business affairs, the effect of which would be to destroy our own organization built up at a cost of time and expense to our membership to deal with this problem; which places the farmers of our section in the hands of those who will be located far away from us, beyond our control and not under our supervision. That we protest against the taxing of one section for the benefit of another and the placing of prohibitive penalties against capable farming, wise management and safe systems of production, which have for their object the maintenance of soil fertility, the production of home supplies of food and feed and the marketing of more than one farm commodity from each farm for cash. We protest against a bill which prostitutes such a safe source of farming to the needs of those who are bound to speculate on the uncertainties of foreign exchange, foreign demand and the unlimited right to exploit soil fertility and economic conditions for the sake of one crop.

Lost \$93.60 + by Joining Pool.

"In view of the fact that I was one of the strongest advocates of the Wheat Growers' Ass'n and their pooling plan, I wish to tell the farmers just how I came out. It was a disappointment to me and I do not wish to see others lose any money in the same way. My experience with the Wheat Growers' Ass'n was as follows:

"I entered the 1922 pool on April 11, 1923 when I pooled 277½ bushels of No. 1 durum and 175 bushels of No. 1 amber durum. Again on the 23rd of the same month I pooled 223½ of No. 1 dark northern. This was all I pooled and amounted to a total of 676 bushels in the 1922 pool.

"On this amount of grain I borrowed on the durum \$303 and on the dark northern \$178.84 or 70 per cent on the days I pooled it, making a total loan of \$481.84. This loan was made in the month of April, 1923. I never received a cent more until this year when I received a "semi-final settlement" check for \$42.15 and on the second of this month a "final settlement" check for \$16.86. These two checks added to the amount I borrowed on the grain made a total of \$540.85 received for my grain through the pooling plan of the Wheat Growers' Ass'n.

"Now if I had sold my wheat at the Kildeer elevators on the day I pooled it I would have received 85c a bushel for my No. 1 durum, 91c for my amber durum and \$1.07 for my dark northern. Figure it out for yourself and you see that I would have got \$634.45 for my grain at Kildeer, and got the total amount in cash at that time. Thus I lost exactly \$93.60 by going into the pool. And worse than that—I did not get all my money until almost a year after I had pooled my wheat.

"These are facts and I have the papers to show for it. I was strong for the Wheat Growers' Ass'n but when a man loses money on the grain he pools and then has to wait a year for his money to boot, there is no further reason to look for "relief" for the farmer from such a concern.—Emil Schwalbe, Kildeer."

(Editor's Note.—The editor of the Herald has written the above article for Mr. Schwalbe at his urgent request. It was a little hard for us to do it, we will admit, inasmuch as we were favorably disposed toward the Wheat Growers' Ass'n. However, the papers to prove the above statements are on file at the Herald office and whether we like it or not the figures prove that Mr. Schwalbe's statements are true. Anyone interested can come in and look them over at any time.)—Kildeer Herald, Kildeer, N. D.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Millers Nat'l Federation will be held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Thursday and Friday, Apr. 24 and 25.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Mar. 19, 20, 21. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota at Fargo, N. D.

Apr. 1, 2, 3, 4. Mill and Elevator Fieldmen's Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

Apr. 17, 18. Western Grain Dealers Ass'n at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

May 9, 10. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Springfield, Ill.

May 14, 15, 16. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Kansas City.

June 16, 17. Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n at Chicago.

June 18, 20. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Chicago.

July 1, 2, 3. National Hay Ass'n at Cedar Point, O.

Sept. 22-23-24. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Cincinnati, O.

Operation of an Exchange Is Not a Conspiracy.

The Supreme Court of the United States on Jan. 28 decided against the U. S. Department of Justice which had hastily for political clap-trap petitioned the court for an injunction restraining the officers of the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange from continuing the Exchange in operation.

The occasion for the suit was a violent fluctuation in the price of sugar futures and as a consequence in the price of spot sugars during February, March and April of 1923. The petition alleges that during this period there was no economic justification for such a sudden and excessive increase, but that notwithstanding raw sugar at New York, May delivery, increased \$3.65 to \$4.07 per cwt. between Feb. 1st and Feb. 8th, and thereafter gradually increased from day to day until April 16th, when the peak of \$5.97 per cwt. was reached. The effect upon refined sugar used by the consuming public was to increase its price for immediate delivery in New York from \$6.70 per cwt. in February to \$9.30 per cwt. in March and April.

The petition charges that all this was "the direct result of a combination and conspiracy between the Sugar Exchange and the Clearing Ass'n and the officers and members of those corporations and their clients or principal who by means of purported purchases and sales of sugar have sought to establish and have established artificial and unwarranted prices, not governed by the law of supply and demand but based wholly on speculative dealings not involving the delivery of the quantities of sugar represented thereby, but altogether carried on for the purpose and with the effect of unduly enhancing the price of sugar to the enrichment of said defendants and their principals and to the detriment of the public."

The Supreme Court said:

The usefulness and legality of sales for future delivery, and of furnishing an Exchange where under well-defined limitations and sales the business can be carried on have been fully recognized by this court in *Board of Trade v. Christie Grain & Stock Co.*, 198 U. S. 236, 246, 25 Sup. Ct. 637, 49 L. Ed. 1031. Those who have studied the economic effect of such exchanges for contracts for future deliveries generally agree that they stabilize prices in the long run instead of promoting their fluctuation. Those who deal in "futures" are divided into three classes: First, those who use them to hedge, i. e., to insure themselves against loss by unfavorable changes in price at the time of actual delivery of what they have to sell or buy in their business; second, legitimate capitalists, who, exercising their judgment as to the conditions, purchase or sell for future delivery with a view to profit based on the law of supply and demand; and third, gamblers or irresponsible speculators, who buy or sell as upon the turn of a card. The machinery of such an exchange has been at times made the means of promoting corners in the commodity dealt in by such manipulators and speculators, thereby restraining and obstructing foreign and interstate trade. In such instances, the manipulators subject themselves to prosecution and indictment under the Anti-Trust Act, *United States v. Patten*, 226 U. S. 525, 33 Sup. Ct. 141, 57 L. Ed. 333, 44 L. R. A. (N. S.) 325. But this is not to hold that such an exchange, with the facilities it affords for making contracts for future deliveries, is itself a combination and conspiracy thus to restrain interstate and foreign trade.

There is not the slightest evidence adduced to show that the two corporate defendants or any of their officers or members entered into a combination or conspiracy to raise the price of sugar. The circumstances upon which the government placed its case were a violent rise in the price of sugar without any economic justification or explanation lasting two months or more and manifesting itself first in "futures" on the Exchange and afterwards in the price of refined sugar for immediate delivery. The defendants suggest that this was due to a popular misconception of the regular monthly report of the Department of Commerce as to a probable shortage in the supply of sugar during the year 1923, followed by a statement from a business house in Cuba, usually regarded as a reliable source of information, that the previous estimate of the amount of the next Cuban crop was too high by several hundred thousand tons. Whether these circumstances were sufficient to explain in full the violent rise in the price of sugar, we need not discuss. The government case fails because there is no evidence to estab-

lish that the defendants produced or attempted to produce the disturbance of the market.

The mere fact that the defendants were operating the Sugar Exchange and Clearing Ass'n, even if we concede that some persons, not identified, combining and conspiring with criminal intent used the Exchange and Clearing Ass'n to cause the rise in sugar prices, concessions which there is no testimony to support, furnishes no reason for enjoining defendants from continuing the Exchange or for a mandatory injunction to reframe the rules of the Exchange and the Clearing Association.

The government contends that the prayer of the petition is justified by the decision of this court in the case of *Chicago Board of Trade v. Olsen*, 262 U. S. 1, 43 Sup. Ct. 470, 67 L. Ed. 839. It has no application. We held there that Congress having found that the sales of grain for future delivery on the Board of Trade were susceptible to speculation, manipulation and control affecting interstate consignments of grain in such a way as to cause a direct burden on, and interference with, interstate commerce therein, had power to place such markets under federal supervision to prevent such abuses. But nothing in the case sustains the view that those promoting and operating such an Exchange are themselves imposing a burden or restraint upon interstate commerce for which they may be indicted under the Anti-Trust Act, or from continuing which they may be enjoined. The government in effect asks this court to enforce rules and regulations for the conduct of the Sugar Exchange which shall prevent the future abuse of its lawful functions. This is legislative and beyond our power.

The decree of the District Court is affirmed.—44 Sup. Ct. Rep. 225.

A QUANTITY of white beans contained in misbranded sacks and shipped from a point in Colorado into the state of Wyoming cost a Denver company a fine of \$50 and costs. It was claimed that the sacked beans were food in package form and that the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

WHEN THE Rock Island R. R. recently published a tariff authorizing transit arrangements on grain at mills and elevators located upon its own lines only and refused to grant equal privileges to all other industries, and mills and elevators located on other lines, the Kansas City Board of Trade became angry. Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade adopted a resolution saying "that the Rock Island railroad is apparently unfriendly to the Kansas City grain market." Then they took the matter to the I. C. C., asking for suspension of the tariff. The Interstate Commerce Commission declined in spite of the complaints of the Kansas City exchange that it was discriminatory against the mills and elevators not on the Rock Island, and the tariff went into effect Mar. 5.

Volume of Future Sales.

Revised figures showing the volume of trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade of the City of Chicago during the month of Feb., 1924, as reported by the Grain Futures Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The figures listed represent the sales or only one side of the transaction, there being an equal number of purchases. Expressed in thousand bushels, i. e. (000) omitted.

Date.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	All grains.
Feb.					
1.....	23,768	18,234	4,778	375	47,155
2.....	12,494	8,964	2,359	74	23,891
3.....	20,483	10,886	2,232	369	33,970
4.....	15,873	14,634	1,610	226	32,343
5.....	12,396	6,863	934	153	20,346
6.....	18,007	11,466	1,780	261	31,514
7.....	13,301	11,678	1,728	331	27,038
8.....	12,062	9,922	1,252	84	23,320
9.....	20,316	13,897	2,730	533	37,476
10.....	20,708	17,867	3,180	396	42,151
11.....	19,155	14,532	1,535	167	35,389
12.....	29,604	16,809	2,591	716	49,720
13.....	15,526	7,522	1,270	288	24,606
14.....	16,101	14,566	1,116	1,086	32,869
15.....	13,957	14,923	2,757	286	31,923
16.....	14,360	18,716	3,063	270	36,409
17.....	11,387	11,190	888	612	24,077
18.....	8,690	6,158	988	508	16,344
19.....	9,453	13,033	1,170	278	23,934
20.....	12,912	19,349	1,440	395	34,096
21.....	9,001	17,172	1,854	236	28,263
22.....	6,615	14,944	1,516	309	23,384
23.....	11,930	13,301	1,672	183	27,086
Total	348,099	306,626	44,443	8,136	707,304
Mar.					
1.....	9,893	13,620	3,224	519	27,256
2.....	17,951	11,976	1,239	253	31,419
3.....	14,420	11,970	935	609	27,934

Broker Liable to Principal for Failure to Inform Promptly.

The Supreme Court of Indiana on Dec. 6, 1923, reversed the decision of the superior court of Marion County and granted a new trial to the Mason Produce Co., Greeley, Colo., in its suit against the Harry C. Gilbert Co., Indianapolis, Ind., to recover loss on a car of beans that the buyer refused.

The buyer at Lexington, Ky., at noon on Saturday wired the Gilbert Co. an acceptance, the message being received at 5 p. m. Sunday the Gilbert Co. wired seller for authority to accept the offer, and at noon Monday, having received authority, wired the Lexington Co. confirming sale; but the latter wired "Cancel offer Colorado pinto, bought elsewhere, delayed too long," which message was received by the Gilbert Company the same day.

The Gilbert Co. failed for three weeks to notify seller of cancellation, the beans arrived at Lexington at \$581.91 expense for freight and were resold at a loss.

The court held that the Lexington Company was not bound by the contract, as the name of the seller has not been given prior to the attempted cancellation. Further the court said:

But, even if the telegrams had made a complete and binding contract, the evidence shows that appellee was remiss in the performance of its duty as a broker, and that much of the loss resulting from the refusal of the purchaser to perform such contract resulted from its failure to do what the law required of it.

A broker owes to his principal the duty to act with the utmost good faith in all their dealings with each other, and is under the legal obligation to disclose to a person by whom he is employed as broker all facts within his knowledge or which he may learn in the course of a transaction in behalf of such person that are or may be material to the matter in which he is employed, or which might influence the action of his principal in relation thereto. And, where the broker, at a time when its employer's property was still in his warehouse in Colorado, where it was of the full market value for which a sale had been negotiated, learned that the purchaser to whom it was to be shipped had repudiated his order and bought elsewhere, and denied liability on the order given to such broker, claiming that it was not accepted in time, and without communicating those facts to the employer permitted such employer, at an expense of more than \$500, to ship the beans 1,000 miles away to a customer in a small city who had fully supplied his needs by purchasing from others, where they arrived more than three weeks later, when there was little demand for them, he is liable in damages for any resulting loss sustained by the employer.

If the facts known to the broker had been communicated to the employer he might have sold the beans to others at the place where they were, or diverted the car, while in transit, to some other city where the demand for beans had not been met by purchases from others, or have kept the beans in the warehouse, and thus have minimized if not wholly prevented the alleged loss.—141 N. E. Rep. 613.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

C. B. & Q. 98820 passed thru Bethany, Mo., on Mar. 4, leaking grain at end of car.—Bethany Mill & Elevator Co., Bethany, Mo.

A. T. & S. F. 25543 passed south thru Barnes-ton, Neb., Feb. 19, leaking oats at end door.—L. M. Hicks, Root Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

C., C. & St. L. 46502 passed thru Richville, Mich., Feb. 2 leaking wheat at side of car. No chance to repair.—Richard Hoerlein.

G. N. 126872 passed thru Antelope, Mont., Dec. 1, leaking wheat at doorpost, which was bulged and apparently broken. The car was from west of here, probably Scobey or Flaxville.—Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co.

C. M. & St. P. 502465 passed thru Hartley, Ia., Nov. 29, eastbound, leaking oats freely at drawbar.—Pavik Grain Co.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Damp Soya Beans Will Heat.

Grain Dealers Journal: We have not been able to find any evidence of trouble from dropping soya beans into deep bins. The only thing that might happen would be the possibility of some beans cracking if they were unusually dry at the time of being put into the elevator. We have never noticed any evidence of beans becoming bruised and discolored by having been dropped or hit against any object. We are inclined to think that this would not be true, as we have had many occasions that it would show if such were the case.

The greatest problem in storing beans is the proper circulation of air through the bins. Very often beans go from the machine to the elevators carrying a high percentage of moisture, sometimes as high as 15% and over and unless there is provision made for circulation of air through the bins, or if the beans are not moved they are very apt to heat and cause damage. The amount of beans damaged otherwise in putting in elevators and taking out would be so negligible that it would not be a consideration as far as we can see for manufacturing purposes. We could not make this statement in regard to Seed Beans, as we do not know.—Chicago Heights Oil Mfg. Co., I. C. Bradley, Chicago Heights, Ill.

Anxious About the McNary-Haugen Bill.

Grain Dealers Journal: I think it's about time if there is any good old American red blood left in us to make it show and protest with all the vigor we can command against Damfool Laws. A Senator from Oregon coupled with a Senator from Iowa have framed a bill that will be voted on this week in Congress. It has the support of Chas. J. Brand, who is now a so-called Market Specialist in the Depart. of Agri., and has been drawing government money for twenty years. He claims he has forty million farmers and their wives behind him, which may be true, but he doesn't add that each of them will have a bucket of tar and feathers in his hand if the bill goes thru.

This bill only asks the American government to organize an export wheat pool, capitalized at two hundred million dollars that will give it a borrowing capacity of two hundred million dollars. If this corporation is established, Mr. Brand (on account of his activities in promoting the bill) will, no doubt, desire to handle the bank and dish up the pork. The public will take out chips to be known as scrip. This scrip will be valueless until the end of the export year, when if there is any money left in the bank, it will be redeemed.

Wow! Even the agitators dream of wheat pools turn into a penny ante game when compared with it. The promoters of wheat pools are protesting as loudly as you and I.

It seems only a short while ago when that martyred president, William McKinley, after war was declared (with what we thought at the time one of the leading nations of the world) asked for fifty million dollars to fight with; and now, think of it, in peace times when no emergency exists, when everything should be running smoothly, especially with the oil that's being poured on the machine—a man from Oregon and a man from Iowa (noted for its tall, tall corn) aided by the wonderful brain of a public official ask for two hundred million dollars; and for this great government in

peace time to issue scrip without interest, redeemable at a distant date, with no guaranteed value to relieve the wheat farmer, who is in a fair way to relieve himself if only let alone.

Fortunately, Old Top, we have a safe and sane man at the wheel in Washington who can be depended on to guide the Ship of State in safe channels, but from past experience we know there are some in the crew who pay no attention to danger signals, and it's your duty as one of the leading men in your community to get on the phone, wire or write your member of the crew of this Ship of State to keep awake until this danger is passed.

This refers to what is known as the McNary-Haugen Senate Bill No. 2012. Get busy against it and do it NOW. A telegram will work better than a letter—Very truly, Tod Sloan, Kansas City, Mo.

Flirting with Bolshevism.

Grain Dealers Journal: Once more out of legislative halls there looms a measure which, if enacted into law, is likely to disrupt completely not only the organized grain business of America, but various other businesses dealing in agricultural products. It is of vital importance to those whose livelihood depends on the merchandising of grain, cotton, hogs and numerous other products of the soil. This is a call to arms to defeat that pernicious measure commonly referred to as the McNary-Haugen bill and designated in the United States Senate as S 2012 and in the House of Representatives as HR 5563. A measure of such far-reaching consequence and so destructive to the very existence of your business demands more than passing attention. It is imperative that you exert your utmost energy to insure its defeat.

In effect this bill proposes to establish a price ratio between agricultural products and various other commodities, and by means of Governmental control of the surplus practically guarantees a fixed ratio price, although it is cleverly enough disguised to avoid any obvious reference to price fixing so as to escape public condemnation. We strongly suggest that you immediately write each Congressman and Senator from your state, urging them to oppose the bill for the following reasons:

First: The measure represents in effect socialization of industry, which we believe is more in accord with the principles of communism and bolshevism than with the best ideals of American Government.

Second: It is absolutely opposed to the slogan of "Less Government in Business," which was largely responsible for the success of the Republican party in the 1920 election. This measure represents the extreme of Government interference in business and would be another step toward the establishment of bureaucracy.

Third: If this measure became a law, the consumer would soon discover that it was a raid on his pocket-book of an unjustifiable nature and that it represented the worst kind of class legislation. We believe that when this became clear there would be a revolt on the part of the tax-payers, which would seriously endanger any party responsible for the passage of the bill.

Fourth: The operation of such a law would result in confiscation of property now engaged in handling grain and other agricultural products, and this would very likely result in declaring the law unconstitutional.

We sincerely hope that intelligent effort on your part will secure the defeat of this measure in Congress without resorting to the presidential veto. If not, we have unbounded faith in the strong man who is now guiding the destinies of this country. We have unlimited confidence in his keenness of perception, his sanity of judgment and his strong sense of justice. Should this iniquitous measure pass Congress we urge that you write direct to the President of the United States expressing your views. Let us unite immediately in our

opposition to this unprecedented step toward bolshevism.—Cross, Roy & Saunders, Siebil C. Harris, Chicago.

Where Is the Blame?

Grain Dealers Journal: During the past decade there has been all kinds of legislation and many ideas advanced to help the producer and to boost the prices of farm products whereby it is claimed the farmer can realize a living wage from his efforts.

Those in sympathy with these theories lose sight of the fact that the price of any commodity must of necessity be governed by supply and demand.

If gold were as plentiful as copper, would it be any more valuable than copper? If every family in the United States owned a cow, what would butter and milk be worth?

There are just three reasons or causes for the ruinous condition of the farmer today, namely, automobiles, would-be politicians and smooth-tongued grafters.

Of the three I believe the automobile is causing the most financial distress. The automobile is a paying investment on the farm if used as a necessity and with common sense, but as ninety per cent of them are used they are a curse, which results in many a job being neglected, many a piece of work left undone, many an hour lost from the regular order of business. Not alone the time lost and work neglected, but the expense of tires, gas, oil and other upkeep on the car itself, but hotel bills and other expense incidental to excursions from twenty to a hundred miles to attend some fair, picnic, ball game or dance as the case may be. These are all wasting the farmer's time, money and energy, which runs into hundreds of dollars during the year.

If you will make a list of your farmer friends and study their methods, you will find a few that are making money even in these so-called disastrous times. You will also find the successful ones are not spending valuable time listening to some disgruntled politician, or a smooth-tongued organizer of some association that is going to change the whole course of the universe and the law of supply and demand, nor will you find him ensconced behind the wheel of a \$3,000 automobile chasing cows out of his corn field, when a few minutes' work would have repaired the broken fence.

The successful ones apply themselves to their work in hand, farming, not in assisting the propagandist in trying to undermine the fundamental principles of good government and common sense.

Did you ever notice it is the man who is the least successful that is always giving advice how this or that should be done, and what he would do if he were doing it. If these men were such giants of finance and such wonderful economists they would be at the head of the successful list instead of tagging along with the failures.

During the early part of 1923 some one started the "slogan" buy a barrel of flour, buy a thousand wheat, and if Henry Ford wanted to make himself strong with the public and to use his millions where they would do the most good, to buy a million of wheat, and if we would do this, wheat would double in price.

Why will people fall for such gaff? Why can't they see the hand of some shrewd grafter in such propaganda who is using it to gain the sympathy and support of the unwary to put over some project, either political or financial, to satisfy his selfish desires, at the expense of his deluded hearers.

Suppose the head of every family in the United States had bot a barrel of flour. Would there have been any less flour in the United States? No, surely not; the only difference would have been a change in ownership. The same would prove true with the wheat, a change in ownership only, no less wheat. If the American farmer continues to raise wheat he must expect to continue to compete with the

producers of other countries in the world's markets. There is no power on earth that can raise the price of any commodity above that fixed by demand. There can be but one remedy for the low price of wheat, for the American farmer, and that is, reduce the production.

Would you call it good business on the part of a manufacturer of a certain article, if, when the demand was supplied, he kept on running his factory to its full capacity manufacturing an article there was no demand for and could only be disposed of at a loss? No, you would call it mighty poor business management. Then why should the farmer continue a losing game? He has the advantage of the manufacturer in many ways. While the manufacturer's plant is equipped for the turning out of one article, the farmer's plant will produce numberless commodities with practically no additional expense.

Price fixing, Pooling, so-called Orderly Marketing and God only knows how many other wild theories that are being sprung on the unsuspecting farmers from day to day, are all rot. The grain trade has the most economical system of marketing grain of any line of business in the world today and no business is handled with a smaller percentage of profit considering the enormous amount of capital invested.

Price fixing is nothing more than highway robbery, as it would compel the consumer to pay a certain price for a commodity whether it be worth it or not.

As to Cooperative marketing, I believe there is more cooperation among the grain trade for the economic distribution of grain than can ever be accomplished by the organized growers, for the reason that the handling of all grain is now done on a competitive basis by individuals and individual corporations whose sole object is to pay a reasonable rate of interest on capital invested, while cooperative concerns are conducted by salaried agents and officers drawing high salaries, with nothing at stake, with no individual interest whatever, only so far as their salary is concerned.

Orderly Marketing, so-called by the N. W. Wheat Growers Assn. I believe we had, long before this organization came into existence.

They say we should store and sell gradually as the demand requires, thereby raising the price to a higher average level thru out the year, that in dumping the bulk of our wheat on the market during our harvest months as we have in the past, it has a tendency to break the market far below its real value.

Now this might be logical under certain conditions, but very inconsistent under present conditions, and it will take more than the combined forces of all these organizations to alter these conditions. Their plans might work out to some extent if it were not for the following reasons:

1st, We are on export basis and must compete in the world's markets for the sale of our surplus.

2nd, The harvests of the principal wheat raising countries of the world are divided into quarterly periods as follows: United States, July, August and September with 800 million bushels; Canada, October, November and December with 470 million bushels; Argentina and Australia, January, February and March with 270 million bushels, and India, April, May and June with 340 million bushels. All these countries are exporters and have a surplus as follows: United States 250 million, Canada 380 million, Argentina and Australia 170 million, India 30 million, which is thrown on the world's markets at these regular harvesting periods.

Suppose we do store our wheat, what will be the result? Is it not a fact that in doing so we will carry it into the harvesting period of some other wheat raising country and will have to compete with its prices which will be largely governed by the production and surplus of that country.

Now Haugen of Iowa comes forward presenting a bill in Congress, sponsored by Sen-

ator McNary of Oregon, whereby they claim the wheat grower will realize an advance of 23 cents per bushel on his wheat, by paying the government a 7-cent tax on all wheat sold by him, this 7 cents to be deducted from our export price, this in turn would raise our domestic price 30 cents, thereby making a net gain to the producer of 23 cents. In other words, the producer anties 7 cents with hopes of pulling in the pot of 23 "skido."

This bill is so complicated and confusing that I doubt very much if its author could give a comprehensive explanation of its purported advantages, but it seems it has accomplished the object for which it was intended, that of advertising to the world the name of its authors at the expense of the public.

Such rank measures as this should be condemned at all public meetings, and the district from which these men were elected should recall their representatives on the grounds of incompetence and lack of common intelligence. —B. W. Countryman, Spencer, S. D.

Why One Elevator Installed a Fast Grinder.

Grain Dealers Journal: Some time ago we announced our intention of installing an Attrition Mill. Owing to delay in manufacture and shipment the erection here was not effected as soon as we anticipated. But the mill has been installed and is ready for use. This is an addition to our equipment of which we are proud.

We can do feed grinding in a hurry for the capacity of this mill is two tons per hour. Farmers do not have to wait and do not need to sack grain in hauling it to this mill. We dump, weigh and elevate grain into the mill and then we run the ground feed right into farmer's wagon box. It is the handiest, quickest and best feed-milling equipment ever installed here.

We installed this mill because we feel that the farmers of this section are, by economic conditions and the advance in land values gradually being driven away from grain-farming and forced into dairying and hog-raising.

It is with a firm belief that we are in the right track in this matter that we have gone to no small expense for installing this mill. The mill that we have installed is not an ordinary feed-grinder. It is a REAL mill. It takes two 15-h. p. motors to operate it.

It is common for businessmen to say to the farmer that they want to serve him. It is true, not because the business man is a philanthropist but because he always knows no business CAN SURVIVE THAT DOES NOT serve.

We want business, that's a purely selfish proposition. We can get it only if we treat people right and equip ourselves to meet their needs. Business success is common sense coupled with uncommon service—Yours truly, Dahl Elevator Company, Minneota, Minn.

THE RICE crop of 1923 in the 14 countries, exclusive of China, that produced 92 per cent of the world crop, is estimated at 106,581,322,000 lbs. The crop for 1922 in these countries was 118,321,832,000 lbs., and the total crop was 128,203,551,000 lbs.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Wheat growers in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana are returning to horses for farm work according to P. L. Howe, pres. Imperial Elevator Co. He says: "Our wheat prices are 25 cents a bushel higher than they would be without the 30-cent tariff on Canadian wheat. The tariff will doubtless be increased to 45 cents a bushel, and the wheat growers of Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana will do their share by diversifying and cutting down wheat production. They are on the verge of a different plan of farming. They are turning to the small farm and less hired help. They are going back to horses, having found that the tractor was too costly. The tractor depreciates too rapidly, and replacement is costly, but the upkeep of horses is comparatively cheap and colts are cheaper than new tractors."

Buyer Not Compelled to Buy in Defaulted Contract.

The Supreme Court of Kansas on Jan. 12, 1924, reversed a decision of the district court of Sumner County in the suit by A. S. Bennett, doing business as the Bennett Commission Co., of Topeka, Kan., against H. Hatfield, to recover damages for breach of contract to deliver wheat sold.

Hatfield in defense called attention to the fact that Bennett had not complied with the following clause in the contract:

"When shipments are not made according to contract, we [the buyer] reserve the option, without further notice, to extend the time of shipment, cancel contract, or buy in for seller's account."

Assuming that the buyer was limited to these three options the lower court decided Bennett had no cause of action.

On appeal by Bennett the Supreme Court held:

In our view the reservation of these options did not take away or impair the plaintiff's right to the relief to which a buyer is ordinarily entitled upon a refusal of the seller to deliver—a recovery of the amount by which the market price at the time of delivery exceeded that contracted for. Without express stipulation the buyer may buy elsewhere and recover the amount necessarily expended in excess of the agreed price. The existence of that privilege does not cut off the right to rely upon the ordinary measure of damages already stated. 24 R. C. L. 70, 71; 35 Cyc. 641, notes 97 and 98, and cases cited in supplements thereto.

"A market value at a given place presupposes that merchandise of that character was at that time and place sold or offered for sale, and thus the opportunity is presented the vendee of buying the article in the open market to be used for the special purpose intended, and of recovering of the defendant the difference between such market value and the contract price. But he cannot neglect to buy when he has the opportunity in the market and then charge the defendant with the special damages resulting. Nor does the law require him to buy in order to secure the damages actually sustained by a breach of the contract. It would not advantage the defaulting party if he should do so; for, if he buys at the market value, the result to the other party is the same as if he simply proved the market value." Saxe v. Penokee Lumber Co., 159 N. Y. 371, 379, 54 N. E. 14, 16.

In a recent case it was said:

"In other words, while the provision in the contract may have authorized the plaintiff [the buyer] to purchase other linters in the open market and hold the defendant liable for the difference between the contract price and the price paid for such other linters, that provision is not mandatory, and does not limit the parties to the remedy thereby conferred." Dallas Waste Mills v. Early-Poster Co. (Tex. Civ. App.) 218 S. W. 515, 518.

The contract there involved was made subject to the rules of an association, one of which read:

"Should a buyer fail to give shipping instructions for linters or to receive them when shipped in accordance with the terms of the contract, the seller may after 48 hours' notice to the buyer cancel the contract or sell the linters in dispute through a recognized broker for the buyer's account, and any loss sustained will be a valid claim against the buyer. Conversely, a buyer may protect himself in case of non-delivery of linters bought." Dallas Waste Mills v. Early-Poster Co., supra.

A recovery by the buyer of damages based on the market value has been allowed by this court—although without a discussion of the point raised—upon a contract providing that he might in the event of the seller's default extend the time of delivery, cancel the contract or buy in for the seller's account. Flour Mills Co. v. Dirks, 164 Pac. 273. Thereupon the original default the buyer extended the time of delivery by a letter in which he said: "If you do not deliver the wheat we will have to buy it in for your account, and charge you with our loss."

The contract here under consideration is quite different from that involved in Wichita Mill & Elevator Co. v. Liberal Elevator Co., 243 Fed. 99, where it was agreed that "When the seller finds he will not be able to complete a contract within the agreed limit it shall be his duty to so advise the buyer by mail, telephone or telegraph, whereupon it shall be the duty of the buyer to at once elect either to buy in or cancel the deficit, or to extend the contract to cover said deficit." 222 Pac. Rep. 61.

Pres. Coolidge has increased the duty on wheat from 30 to 42c per bu., and on flour, or semolina from 78c to \$1.04 per 100 lbs. On millfeed the duty is reduced from 15 to 7½% ad valorem.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Mokane, Mo., Feb. 26.—Wheat prospects here are fine.—Postmaster.

Arlington, Kan., Mar. 1.—Crops look fair.—E. W. Linscheid, mgr. Arlington Mill & Elevator Co.

Elmwood, Ill., Mar. 5.—Crops very poor in this community. Mostly used up by feeders.—Elmwood Elevator Co.

Clayton, Ill., Feb. 27.—Wheat acreage here is small, but crop apparently in excellent condition.—W. E. Nelson.

Viola, Kan., Feb. 28.—Wheat sowed very late is greening some, but the prospects for a good crop are poor.—Viola Grain Co.

Sabina, O., Mar. 5.—Winter wheat conditions look very poor here and this year's crop of corn was the poorest in many a year.—W. A. Linkhart.

Hooker, Okla., Feb. 28.—Most of the wheat fields about here are looking pretty good and prospects are for a big crop this year.—Liberal Elvtr. Co.

Piedmont, Okla., Mar. 4.—Wheat looks pretty good here but the acreage is only about 80% of normal. A large acreage of oats is being planted.—Dow Grain Co.

North Manchester, Ind., Mar. 5.—Wheat is looking good here and there is a fair acreage. Corn is moving freely from farmers tho the quality is not so good.—Syler & Syler.

Belle Plaine, Kans., Mar. 3.—Wheat here is in an ideal condition tho there is only about 70% of the usual acreage. There will be an increased corn and oat acreage this year.—Jas. S. Fay.

Hooker, Okla., Feb. 28.—Most of the wheat fields are looking good, the plants went thru the winter in pretty good shape. It looks like we would have a big wheat crop here this year.—J. J. Holzschichter, mgr. Liberal Elvtr.

Springfield, Ill., Mar. 5.—Field work has not started. There are some reports of wheat heaving. The winter damage has not been determined. Wheat is greening some in the extreme southern counties.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Kankakee, Ill.—Seed corn taken from Kankakee county's last year's crop is of very poor quality. The cool summer sent the grain into the fall season in an unripe condition. The frost arrived at the sugar stage and the corn was left starchy. January's cold wave, when the temperature often dropped to 20 below zero destroyed a great many of the germs and the corn was left in a weak condition, subject to diplodia and Fusarium. Chaffy-ears and smutty and barren stalks will result if this corn is used for seed.

Columbus, Neb., Mar. 7.—Wheat is beginning to show up some where the snow covered it, which is not in very many places, but think the other will be all right. There has been some complaint of Hessian fly in the early sown pieces. There is probably 20% of the wheat on the farms here and it is pretty good quality. From local observation it would seem that the corn crop will shrink until the total will be below last year's crop as it is such poor quality that it is taking from 20% to 25% more to do the same work in feeding as last year.—Walter Burgess.

World Wheat Exports a Record.

Toledo, O.—We gather the idea from reading considerable gossip that very few people will be long wheat when the advance we feel is coming finally starts. For months such rallies as we had were met with a world of selling. This advance did not bring out so much liquidation. Snow's report was a shock to the shorts. World's exports this season 445 millions, nearly a record. Europe in spite of financial troubles has managed to absorb an immense quantity of wheat. Their position as buyers has been favored by good crops in surplus producing countries. A crop failure in any exporting country would change conditions very quickly and wheat would advance sharply. The premium of May

wheat over July has also tended to disturb the shorts. Evidently the cash position is slowly working stronger.—C. A. King & Co.

The Grading of Corn at Kansas City.

Moisture in Southwestern corn continues to make trouble for shippers and lowers the grade of receipts at the terminal markets. Country buyers owe it to their business to grade all purchases closely and to avoid bidding the top of the market for the lower grades.

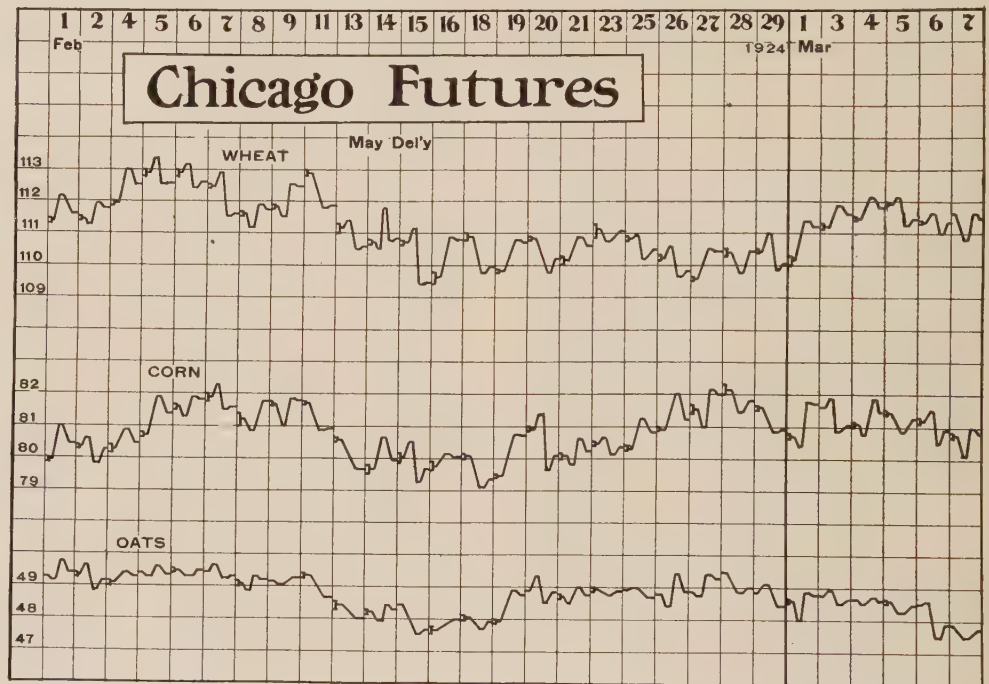
We are indebted to E. L. Morris, Division Supervisor at Kansas City, for a statement of the grading of corn received on both the Missouri and the Kansas sides during January and February of 1923 and of January and the first 23 days of February this year. It follows:

January, 1923—		January, 1924—	
No. 1.....	11	No. 1.....	0
No. 2.....	978	No. 2.....	19
No. 3.....	569	No. 3.....	1,124
No. 4.....	46	No. 4.....	911
No. 5.....	3	No. 5.....	81
No. 6.....	3	No. 6.....	7
Sample Grade.....	2	Sample Grade.....	5
Total	1,612	Total	2,147

February, 1923—		Feb. 1 to 23, 1924—	
No. 1.....	14	No. 1.....	0
No. 2.....	953	No. 2.....	30
No. 3.....	376	No. 3.....	1,510
No. 4.....	13	No. 4.....	768
No. 5.....	1	No. 5.....	30
No. 6.....	2	No. 6.....	11
Sample Grade.....	3	Sample Grade.....	18
Total	1,362	Total	2,367

THE POLISH Government has decided to permit the export of about 300,000 metric tons of rye, 50,000 metric tons of oats, and 50,000 metric tons of barley, according to a recent report from the Commercial Secretary at Warsaw. Conditions governing the use of the currency received for the exported grain are imposed.

WHEAT OUGHT to become more active on the markets with the help (?) it is getting from legislation. Besides which there is the raising of the import duty on wheat and flour, the German relief proposition and a chance of the passage of a bill in congress appropriating \$200,000,000 to a commission with the power to do anything it is disposed to, with agricultural products, etc.—J. F. Zahm & Co.



Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	MAY WHEAT.							
	Feb. 25.	Feb. 26.	Feb. 27.	Feb. 28.	Feb. 29.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 3.	Mar. 4.
Chicago	110 1/2	109 3/4	110 3/4	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Kansas City	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	104 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
St. Louis	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Minneapolis	115 1/2	114 1/2	115	114 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Duluth (Durum)	109	108 1/2	109 3/4	110 1/4	110 3/4	111 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Winnipeg	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 3/4	102 3/4	103 1/2	103 1/2
Milwaukee	110 3/4	109 3/4	110 3/4	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
	MAY CORN.							
	Feb. 25.	Feb. 26.	Feb. 27.	Feb. 28.	Feb. 29.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 3.	Mar. 4.
Chicago	80 3/4	71 1/2	82	81 3/4	81	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 3/4
Kansas City	75 1/2	75 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4	75 3/4	76 3/4	75 3/4	75 3/4
St. Louis	80 3/4	81 1/4	81 3/4	82	81 3/4	81 3/4	81 3/4	81 3/4
Milwaukee	80 3/4	81 1/4	82	82 1/2	81 1/4	81 3/4	81 3/4	81 3/4
	MAY OATS.							
	Feb. 25.	Feb. 26.	Feb. 27.	Feb. 28.	Feb. 29.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 3.	Mar. 4.
Chicago	48 3/4	48 3/4	49 1/4	49	48 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	47 3/4
Kansas City	48 1/2	48 3/4	49 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	47 1/2
Minneapolis	44 3/4	44 3/4	45	45	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 3/4	43 3/4
Winnipeg	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 3/4	42 3/4	42 1/2	41 3/4
Milwaukee	48 3/4	48 3/4	49 1/4	49	48 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	47 3/4
	MAY RYE.							
	Feb. 25.	Feb. 26.	Feb. 27.	Feb. 28.	Feb. 29.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 3.	Mar. 4.
Chicago	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 3/4	72	71 3/4
Minneapolis	64 1/4	63 3/4	64	64	63 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4
Duluth	68 1/2	67 3/4	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 3/4	68	68 3/4	68 3/4
Winnipeg	70 3/4	69 1/2	69 3/4	70	69 3/4	70	69 3/4	70
	MAY BARLEY.							
	Feb. 25.	Feb. 26.	Feb. 27.	Feb. 28.	Feb. 29.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 3.	Mar. 4.
Minneapolis	63	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4	63 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/4
Winnipeg	64 3/4	63 3/4	64	64 1/4	63 3/4	63 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Viola, Kan.—About 90% of wheat from the farms is sold.—Viola Grain Co.

Sabina, O., Mar. 5.—Scarcely any of the 1922 crop of wheat is left in the farmers hands. There is little movement of corn to market.—W. A. Linkhart.

Clayton, Ill., Feb. 27.—A quite a bit of wheat is still in the farmers hands about here. The condition of the country roads for the past 60 days has almost prevented delivery of wheat to the elevators.—W. E. Nelson.

Manlius, Ill., Mar. 5.—Roads here are very bad. Under the present conditions there is likely to little movement of grain for some time. Up to date corn has been moving light tho other grain has been moving about normal.—Manlius Grain & Coal Co.

Chicago, Ill.—Up to Mar. 6 only one vessel had booked a cargo of wheat for shipment at the opening of navigation, which usually begins here about Apr. 12. Several shippers have inquired about available boats for corn but have balked at the 3c per bushel rate to buffalo which the vessel men have demanded.

Indianapolis, Ind., Mar. 5.—The market has more damp, rotten corn than is salable. All the receipts grade low. The demand for choice dry corn for grinding is good. Today we received one car of No. 6 corn which tested 47½ lbs.; another car tested 45½ lbs. Much of the corn received is chaffy.—Montgomery & Tompkins.

Montreal, Que.—It has been estimated that 303,000,000 bushels of the 1923 wheat was sold at the close of navigation on the Great Lakes toward the end of December, 1923. This left about 100,726,000 bushels of wheat still on the farmers' hands that time not including some 45,000,000 bus. for seed, feed and country mills.

Corn is moving very slowly to the terminals, according to reports received by Bartlett, Frazier & Co., from nine stations in Iowa. One point said that corn would have to be shipped in to meet the feeding requirements, and several said that what corn there is left to be marketed is in strong hands and will not move until prices become higher.

Chicago, Ill.—Stocks of wheat on farms Mar. 1 are estimated to be 129,000,000 bu., or 16.4 per cent of the crop, compared to 155,000,000, or 17.9 per cent of the revised figures for last Mar. 1. The 10 year average is 18.8 percent. The country elevator wheat stocks are roughly estimated at 80,000,000 bus. compared with 91,000,000 last year. Farm corn reserves are 1,175,000,000 bus., or 38.4 percent, compared with 1,092,000,000 bus., or 37.6 percent last year, and a 10 year average of 37.8 percent. Oats reserves are 461,000,000 bus., or 35.4 percent, compared with 421,000,000, or 34.7 percent last year and a 10 year average of 37 percent.—R. O. Cromwell, Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago.

Oats Movement in February.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Baltimore	29,897	71,249	.....	34,897
Chicago	6,580,000	5,986,000	3,212,000	4,566,000
Cincinnati	322,000	190,000	174,000	146,000
Duluth	387,472	45,391	10,430	48,758
Ft. Worth, Tex., cars	183	74	.....	.....
Indianapolis	988,000	626,000	938,000	678,000
Kansas City	963,900	880,600	579,000	601,500
Milwaukee	1,317,800	2,149,400	1,328,927	1,567,780
Minneapolis	2,433,130	1,528,915	2,089,620	2,378,520
New York	828,000	.....	150,000	.....
New Orleans .....	.....	.....	18,215	66,990
Omaha	1,344,000	1,028,000	1,800,000	1,052,000
Peoria	1,220,100	853,400	968,850	805,500
Philadelphia	110,264	261,998	.....	2,035
San Francisco, tons	843	1,086	.....	.....
St. Joseph	108,000	202,000	88,000	140,000
St. Louis	3,092,000	1,939,190	3,080,180	2,029,340
Superior	224,294	31,184	2,275	46,781
Toledo	338,250	194,770	153,600	69,045
Wichita	96,000	25,500	92,000	8,500
Winnipeg	3,123	.....	6,445,872	.....

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 27.—For the past several months, our principal demand has been for the No. 3 grades of corn. Inasmuch as we have arrived at the dangerous period in carrying high moisture corn, our sales are now almost confined to the No. 2 grades and even then the buyers seem willing to pay small premiums over the No. 3 grades for 14.50% to 15% moisture. This forces us into the terminals for our requirements.—Federal Commission Co.

Fort William, Ont.—Grain movement from the prairies to Fort William has been averaging 130 cars daily, according to E. D. Cotterell, superintendent of transportation, of Canadian Pacific lines. He expresses a hope that this condition will continue until the opening of navigation. Shipment via the Great Lakes will commence about Apr. 25, he says, for in spite of the warm weather in the west the eastern conditions are severe and there is still heavy ice on the lakes. More than twice as much grain was marketed in Canadian Pacific districts from February 22 to 29 as during the corresponding period of last year, Mr. Cotterell continued, for during the week there were 5,035,927 bushels to leave the hands of farmers, as against 2,448,755 bushels in 1922. This season's total comprised 802,595 bushels from Manitoba, 1,622,530 bushels from Saskatchewan, and 2,609,927 bushels from Alberta. Last year there were 771,363 bushels from Manitoba, 1,142,569 bushels from Saskatchewan, and 534,823 bushels from Alberta.

Russia's 1923-24 Campaign for Grain Exports.

Russia's total export sales for 1923 equaled 1,598,766 long tons and were divided between Germany, Netherlands, France, Finland, Denmark, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, Italy, Greece, Esthonia, Latvia, Belgium, and Poland. Of this total 1,160,570 tons had already been shipped by Jan. 1, 1924, and 152,250 tons were loading at ports. Bottoms for 90,500 more tons covering sales already contracted and 69,400 tons as yet unsold, were chartered.

The number of tons of the various grains left floating Jan. 1 were: rye, 162,589; wheat, 19,989; barley, 24,510; oats, 36,495. The supply of corn had all been sold.

The export of Russian grain thru the Bos-

phorus during the month of December amounted to 284,247 long tons. Exports have fallen off by 81,805 tons from the total for the month of November; but this may be partly attributed to the fact that there were severe storms on the Black Sea during the entire month and shipping was seriously affected. There were 186,385 tons of wheat, 3,000 of maize, 34,069 of barley, 56,293 of rye, and 4,500 tons of oats shipped through the Bosphorus to points in the Mediterranean Basin and Western Europe. It is interesting to note that Constantinople received no shipments of Russian wheat in December. According to the local press, the Angora Government was so tardy in making their decision to admit Russian grain that it was all contracted for by foreign companies.

GRAIN EXPORTATION is developing rapidly in Russia and Russian grain is supplanting the American in a number of Western European countries. Russia now claims to cover 75 per cent of the world's rye demand and Western European capitalists are beginning to finance her grain exports. Competition between sellers of rye is less intense than in wheat.

THE TOLEDO Exchange has made arrangements with the Detroit News to broadcast its closing market reports on grain and seeds. The broadcasting will be done at about 3:30 p. m., Eastern Time.

"THE NORBECK-Burnett bill is an attempt to make one taxpayer pay for the mistakes of another," says Senator Dial, democrat, of South Carolina. The measure would appropriate \$75,000,000 to finance diversification of crops, particularly in the wheat-growing districts. Senator Bursum, republican, of New Mexico, added to this when he advocated an amendment which would appropriate \$20,000,000 for "Stabilizing banks and trust companies in agricultural districts." "Federal aid for farmers is no more essential than is assistance to the banking machinery of the northwest," he said.

Wheat Movement in February.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Baltimore	1,393,044	980,793	1,884,996	1,238,998
Chicago	1,512,000	1,564,000	954,000	1,366,000
Cincinnati	613,200	339,600	369,600	219,200
Duluth	972,880	3,508,219	645,589	60,966
Ft. Worth, Tex., cars	295	260	.....	.....
Indianapolis	395,000	241,000	309,000	125,000
Kansas City	4,179,600	4,059,450	2,137,050	2,565,000
Milwaukee	162,400	256,200	184,275	269,325
Minneapolis	7,524,430	6,354,620	3,045,630	2,743,010
New York	3,372,600	.....	4,362,000	.....
New Orleans .....	.....	.....	145,100	903,546
Omaha	1,731,800	1,654,800	1,353,800	1,227,800
Peoria	79,600	135,600	103,200	133,600
Philadelphia	2,689,094	3,955,739	2,866,118	3,262,915
San Francisco	13,797	4,188	.....	.....
St. Joseph	648,200	625,800	156,800	270,200
St. Louis	2,259,896	12,257,388	2,020,840	1,780,350
Superior	480,534	1,555,239	478,903	104,120
Toledo	665,000	285,600	663,845	300,030
Wichita	1,198,800	1,136,400	695,000	378,800
Winnipeg	13,763	.....	18,235,975	.....

Barley Movement in February.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Baltimore	2,174	2,311	.....	.....
Chicago	92,800	685,000	397,000	376,000
Cincinnati	1,400	7,800	.....	.....
Duluth	22,716	122,062	22,722	2,442
Ft. Worth, Tex., cars	104	5	.....	.....
Kansas City	91,500	22,500	100,100	20,800
Milwaukee	768,000	658,880	273,980	271,290
Minneapolis	1,130,700	862,250	1,097,630	958,780
New York	227,800	.....	597,000	.....
Omaha	88,000	43,200	84,880	46,400
Peoria	144,800	36,400	53,200	37,800
Philadelphia	16,427	4,439	44,372	1,746
San Francisco	21,279	35,799	.....	.....
St. Joseph	14,000	1,750	.....	.....
St. Louis	57,600	83,200	35,180	26,190
Superior	21,832	45,110	17,008	.....
Toledo	6,000	3,600	.....	.....
Wichita	26,400	7,200	26,400	7,200
Winnipeg	909	.....	1,308,051	.....

Hearing on the McNary-Haugen Bill

[From the Evidence of Leslie F. Gates, Before the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.]

There are numerous items included in this bill and it will be simpler if I speak about it as the Wheat bill. The same thing that may be said of wheat in a general way may be said of other commodities mentioned in the bill. This bill provides, that is, in effect, a national wheat pool in which the membership is not voluntary but compulsory.

Dictate Prices Monthly: I was talking with a man who was very prominent in connection with the committee of seventeen, which was trying to work out the grain marketing plan for the American Farm Bureau. I talked with him long enough so that I felt that I had his real name. He is a man who was very prominent and who is now thoroughly discredited. He did fine work as a county agent, but fell down woefully when intrusted with large matters. At the end of his talk he said:

"We are going to have this thing so fixed that we will dictate the prices each month through the year, and what we can not sell at that price we will carry over, and every farmer in this country who does not help carry that carry-over will be worse than any scab in any labor union in the country. We will fix it so that he can not farm anywhere in the United States."

Now, that seemed to me an extreme position.

Here we have in this bill that sort of arrangement that is compulsory for every man that raises wheat in the United States.

Exportable Surplus of Wheat: Taking into account the amount that has already been exported, and I am speaking up to the first of January; taking the figures which were prepared in October by Mr. Nat Murray, who was formerly head of the Government crop statistics bureau, we find that with normal consumption, on the basis of last year's consumption in this country, that east of the Rocky Mountains there is only available now of American wheat 61,500,000 bus., to which will be added 15,500,000 bus. of Canadian wheat which has already flowed over the border, making 77,000,000 bus. available for export from east of the Rocky Mountains, or for carry-over at the end of the year. The carry-over, as of July, 1923, according to the Government figures, shows 91,000,000. In other words, the figures now indicate that our carry-over, even if we do not export a single bushel, will be 14,000,000 bus. less east of the Rocky Mountains.

Now, the real problem is west of the Rocky Mountains, where there is still available 53,500,000 bus. as against a carry-over of 10,000,000. In other words, there is available west of the Rocky Mountains, in Pacific Coast States, about 40,000,000 bus. which may be exported from now until the end of the crop year, the first of July. That surplus for export is further removed from the territory east of the Rocky Mountains than if it were in Canada. The freight rate from that territory to Missouri River points alone, not bringing it any farther east than that, would be about 50 cents a bushel, which puts it out of the running, even as compared with Canadian wheat.

The price of wheat in this country is high enough so that certain grades of wheat can be imported from Canada and pay the full 30 cents a bushel duty and still compete with wheat of similar character in our American market; 15,500,000 bushels of that has already been brought in. More wheat was imported in November of this year than the total exports of the United States. Now, we are on an import basis, so far as those certain varieties of wheat are concerned; we are on an export basis so far as certain other qualities of wheat are concerned on the Pacific coast. One of the problems that those people out there confront is because of the inability to market their wheat early, or rather their neglect to market

that wheat early, when they did not have the Australian competition. That Australian wheat is of a similar variety to the wheat grown in the Pacific Northwest, the soft wheat, and they did not market the stuff early enough to allow the people to fill their contracts.

Still they have the burden, and I do not blame them for asking for relief.

Tax on Consumers: This bill to insure participation of every wheat farmer in this national wheat pool is going to pay him part in money and part in scrip to be dead sure he is in the pool. This seems to me to be a bill which taxes the consumer for the benefit of the producing class, whereas the return from the extra amount the consumer must pay—that is, the part that goes back to the farmer—is a small part compared with the heavy tax you put on the consuming end of it.

As near as we can figure it out, on the basis of the present prices on this year's crop, the price could be raised to the consumer somewhere between 35 and 40 cents a bushel, and of that about 12½ cents a bushel on the average would go back to the consumer, and the *pitiful thing* about it is that the advantage to the western farmer, who is in the worst condition of all, would be between 7 and 8 cents a bushel, and the benefit to the winter-wheat farmer would be somewhere between 17 and 18 cents, or an average of 12½ cents roughly.

This is an attempt to repeal the law of supply and demand and to fix 12 different prices each year; it is an attempt to artificially raise the price temporarily, regardless of what the after effect or permanent effect may be. There is every incentive in the act, as it is written, to encourage evasion and dishonesty. To offset that it would require a licensing system, even more indirect, for the producer, than you had during the war. You would have to have the individual farmer under a licensing system, if you are going to buy this scrip, and the question is whether it would be constitutional. I am not a lawyer, but there is some question as to whether you could take away a man's right to pay cash for the wheat.

Because this tremendous corporation, with \$200,000,000 capital and the privilege of borrowing \$200,000,000 additional, is to be run by men at a salary of \$10,000 a year, you can not expect to have competent men to operate it. It would be operated by comparatively incompetent bureaucrats, with an extravagance and waste that would be tremendous.

An Emergency: You declare an emergency in regard to wheat. That will run along, and because of the effect of that you will have an increase in the present difficult situation instead of relief from it. The situation will grow worse from year to year, and at the end of 10 years you will no doubt have to make it a permanent thing, to the great satisfaction of the I. W. W. and similar organizations, because it will set a precedent for the nationalization of all the industries of the country.

Exportable Surplus: Under this bill, if it had been law in December, 1923, you would have fixed the amount that the corporation would buy in each month in 1924, determining that on the basis of the exportable surplus.

Now, the spring wheat hasn't even been seeded, and God knows what He is going to do with the winter wheat that has been seeded. It is humanly impossible for any man to figure out in December of 1923 what the exportable surplus of wheat in the United States will be that the corporation would have to market in 1924.

It must be borne in mind that a price could not be maintained in this country that is higher than the world level, whatever that might be,

plus the tariff. Just the moment that you get your ratio price above the world price, whatever that may be, plus the tariff, then wheat will flow in from every other country. That is self-evident, and you are adding to the exportable surplus that will have to be disposed of. If that continues you will just have a circulation where you will be exporting all of the Canadian wheat and taking the loss between our fictitious price, or artificial price, and the world level.

At the present time, if this thing were in effect it would mean a drop between our price and the world level of about 65 cents a bushel, the loss that would have to be absorbed on the exportable surplus. This year, as near as anyone could figure it, from the beginning of the crop year—not the calendar year—it figures 150,000,000 bushels for export. That loss would have to be absorbed, and because of the disturbance in the trade you would have an added loss, due to an increase in the handling charges on grain between the ratio price and the price that would be reflected back to the farmer, which would be a very material thing, in addition to all the costs that would be borne by the corporation reflected back in scrip.

Probably you would not be considering a bill of this kind if it were not for the very genuine and general sympathy of others for the farmer in his present plight.

But sooner or later you must get back; we must get back to the law of supply and demand; it will not be denied in the long run. Genuine sympathy suggests sound methods of relief, and sound methods of relief can only be such as will lead to a natural adjustment.

What is the trouble now? You have a situation the world over similar to that that we had in this country alone following the Civil War. You will recall that the veterans of the war were aided in settling western wheat fields; you will recall that the production during those years began to increase rapidly, because of the high prices brought about by the war itself, and you will recall that beginning about 1866 we had a 30-year decline in wheat prices, culminating in the early nineties, and from that period on we had a gradual swing for 25 years the other way, an upward trend, the top part of which is taken as the basis of the ratio that we have here.

Now, the situation of the world is similar, which aggravates it. You have overproduction and underconsumption. A great many people who would be using wheat in Europe are not able to buy wheat. Normally they would use wheat. At the present level of prices you have overproduction, and it is going to become worse as Russia rehabilitates herself. This year Russia is in a position to export from sixteen to twenty million bushels of wheat. Before the war she was the largest exporter of wheat in the world, exporting over 300,000,000 bushels of food grains.

Secretary Wallace, in his report on the situation, has intimated something of bearishness with regard to the wheat situation as a world proposition. He told me that he did not know of any more bearish material on wheat than his own report. We are told by people who visited Europe, Members of Congress who visited Europe all last summer, what terrible overproduction there was and how the American farmer must get ready to meet it. Now, we want to do one of two things. We want to keep on being an exporter of wheat or else we want to decide that conditions are such or our prospects for a number of years are of such nature that we can not afford, keeping up our American standards of living, to be in the export business, and that we ought not to produce any more wheat than we need at home. If we want to do the same thing for the farmer that has been done for everybody else, we will raise a tariff wall around the country, sufficiently high to keep out everybody else, and let the farmer's price come up to the level of that tariff wall.

A Remedy: I could not think of any rem-

edy that would be sound that did not fit in with the natural readjustments of the situation, because it will come sooner or later, and if it does not come naturally, then it is going to come violently some day, and I think this committee realizes something of that situation.

Senator Norbeck introduced a bill for the purpose of assisting in diversified farming, which has a tendency to cut down production. That was at public expense, to be sure, and justified under conditions where the farmer was in the position that he is in now.

Another thing that might well be done is to stop all reclamation projects. For years we have been reclaiming additional land to be devoted to agriculture, and that has gone to such an extent that it is questionable whether we have not at the present time more agricultural land in cultivation than we need, either for the present moment or prospects for the next few years, and it is questionable whether diversification might not lead simply to over-production in some other lines than wheat. These reclamation projects at Government expense should cease until we are caught up and the farmer is re-established on the land that he is now tilling.

You would have to go further, possibly, if you wish to erect a tariff wall, as I suggested, to make the farmers' prices in the United States at such a level as will let them live and enable them to live if you wish to keep them on the same level. On the other hand, you might promote consumption; you might organize to promote consumption in the United States, as you organized to cut down consumption during the war. A part of the present trouble is the cutting down of domestic consumption, which has resulted from domestic conditions in connection with the war. You might help establish greater consumption in Europe, and it is my understanding that you are already doing that; you are trying to see if there isn't some way that we can help re-establish those people as buyers, because the fact that they need wheat is not going to help us; they must have the ability to buy as well as the appetite for it.

Then there is another factor, if you wish to promote consumption, having already made a public contribution, if we can call it that, to promote diversification; you might take twenty or thirty million bushels of wheat on the Pacific coast that now is a drag on those people out there, and for which it is difficult to find an adequate market, and donate that to the people in Europe who can not buy wheat under present conditions. That could well be done on the basis of a broad charity, which is similar to that which you adopted when you helped feed the Russian people.

Bill Unsound: This plan that we have before us does not fit into sound adjustment at either end. Because of the artificial raising of price, you will encourage production. Because of the raising-of-price to the consumer you have a tendency to cut down consumption. The thing is unsound from either angle and tends to aggravate and prolong a situation which will adjust itself naturally and more quickly than it will adjust itself if it has this artificial help in being prolonged.

Mr. Gates: I suggested that if you want to make it universal you will adopt the same policy for the farmers that you have adopted for the others.

Mr. Johnson: Isn't this bill a step in that direction?

Mr. Gates: No; I do not think so. This bill goes beyond anything of that kind and leads to a very much worse situation than we have at the present time, because if we gave that kind of price inducement, if you are going to pay a man theoretically 65 cents a bushel more, then we are liable to theoretically put him in a position where his dollar is worth as much as it was before the war, particularly that part of the swing of prices which was the highest in the range of about 25 years—no, 15 years, the high part of that range, and you are going to encourage him to produce—

Mr. Johnson: But doesn't this bill in effect raise the price of wheat in proportion to the price of other commodities?

Mr. Gates: That is the intention.

Mr. Johnson: And isn't it a fact that most

of the other commodities are already affected by an unnatural law?

Mr. Gates: I think they are, sir. I think we started with that when we enacted the Adamson law, and I think we won't be through with it until we either put other things on a similar basis, or go through a readjustment, which is likely to be exceedingly disturbing, and get everybody back on the same reasonable basis.

McNary-Haugen Bill as Explained by Its Author.

Neither Congressmen McNary nor Haugen are the authors of the bill bearing their names, nor does Chas. J. Brand, who drafted the measure, claim originality for some of the ideas embodied. As a foundation he took the theory that the United States Steel Corporation sells steel abroad at less than the domestic price, to get rid of the surplus, while holding up the price to domestic consumers. As stated by him the application of this dumping scheme to wheat was proposed by others several years ago. Its revival at this time in the form of a bill is due to the failure of the pooling schemes to get more money for wheat. In his testimony before the com'te Geo. Jewett, leading pool promoter of the Pacific Northwest, called attention to the impossibility of getting a higher price unless the pool was made compulsory upon all growers to join.

Geo. C. Jewett: I do not want to say anything here to oppose pooling. I am a pooler. I have advocated the pooling process throughout the land; but, gentleman, I want to say very frankly, and I must say it, because the facts are what we want, it is a very difficult problem to develop a pool in wheat sufficiently tight, sufficiently complete all over the land, to accomplish the object that must be accomplished in the way of segregating the surplus from the domestic. I have grave doubts about the ability to do it.

The four leading principles Mr. Brand had in mind in drafting the bill were to make pooling compulsory; to make the domestic consumer pay the same average price as the farmer had to pay for articles of his own consumption, to dump the surplus in foreign countries at a loss, and to divide this loss among the farmers participating in the pool. It must be admitted that the end sought is praiseworthy. It is to enable the farmers to take the same advantage of the protective tariff as do the manufacturers of the tariff in their favor, or as do the labor unions by the legislation restricting immigration.

Unfortunately Mr. Brand has not qualified as a specialist in constitutional law. He draws a salary from the Department of Agriculture as "Consulting Specialist in Marketing." He had not been engaged in marketing on his own account as a dealer to any great extent, but has accumulated a stock of information as a student and looker-on for many years past while drawing a salary from the federal government. He was at one time Chief of the Bureau of Markets.

As might be expected in a law written by one not experienced in the law this bill does violence to all manner of legal rights that individuals, corporations and manufacturers as well as exporters possess under the common law, statutory law and constitutional law. For example, at present a farmer feeding hogs has a right to buy a little corn of his neighbor. Under the McNary-Haugen bill he could not do this without first going to town to the post office to get some of the trading stamps known as "scrip" with which to pay his neighbor. The proponents of the bill admitted this in the hearings. The bill authorizes the government to dump raw cotton abroad at a loss but does not authorize the payment of a bounty to United States manufacturers of cotton cloth selling for export who would have to compete with cotton mills in Lancashire buying cheaper cotton from our own government. Foreign manufacturers of glucose would get their American corn cheaper than do our domestic manufacturers who now are exporting about \$5,000,000 worth of glucose annually. It was also brot out at the hearings that the government would have authority to buy ham, bacon and all packing house products and to

sell them abroad at a loss. This would put the government into the meat export trade, as the packers could not compete abroad with a government selling at a loss. The author of the bill evidently gave no consideration to the protection of these interests, being totally oblivious to the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Brand in explaining his bill to the com'te said: The farmer may sell for more or for less. If he wants to sell it for less, he may do so, but he must comply with the law and accept scrip if he is selling; or, if he is buying, he must give the required amount in scrip, paying in cash the remainder of the purchase price.

In the foregoing Mr. Brand declares that the buyer "must" pay only part cash, giving scrip to make up the full payment. Such a declaration is easy to one ignorant of constitutional law. Evidently the author has been living in an atmosphere of parlor socialism, where the "state" is supreme and the individual is as nothing, as in effect the individual is in soviet-ridden Russia at the present time. Continuing his explanation of the bill Mr. Brand said:

I will outline how the prices would be arrived at. The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes every month the relation of all prices to each other, of classes of products to each other, and of labor to production and things of that sort, getting out an interesting lot of figures. The bill creates a definition for all commodities. Now, in order that there be no doubt as to just what is meant, the bill refers to Bulletin No. 335 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which covers that matter. But to show you how fairly those figures are made, I will say that there are over 400 commodities included in the list. It includes household commodities, farm products, foods, building materials, cloths, clothing, fuels, metals and their products, chemicals, etc.; a very splendid list, page after page, to the number of 407.

That list of commodities is used for a period of 10 years to determine the monthly ratio price, and it is used in this way:

First there is constructed for the base period an index number. The basing period under this bill is the 10 years from 1905 to 1914. To arrive at this index figure the average price for the given period and the total quantity of the commodity marketed in the period are used, each commodity being given a certain weight based on its importance to the total of all commodities. The figure thus obtained for the basing period is taken as equal to 100. To get the relationship for any subsequent period, the same process as to all commodities for that period is used. The use of the 10-year average is certainly an extraordinarily fair one. Inasmuch as a very wide range of products is included in the all-commodities index there can be no manipulation worthy of note.

To reach the results we have an equation with certain members. The first member is the index figure for the period from 1905 to 1914. This is 100. The second member is the index number for the comparable period at the present time. The third member is the average price of the particular commodity during the 10-year period, or for any month of that period. The latter is necessarily the case if we are seeking to find the proper ratio price for a current month. The fourth member of the equation is the unknown quantity X, which when determined will be the ratio price of the particular commodity for the current month for use in the operation of the export commission. The following then summarizes what has been said above:

All commodities for each month, 1905 to 1914, are to all commodities for the particular month in 1923 as the average price of wheat for the same month in 1905 to 1914 is to X. X, when this equation has been solved, will be the ratio price of wheat for the current operating period.

To make the application specific, let 100 equal the general index of all commodities for the month of December for the 10-year period, and 161.3 the general index number for December, 1923, and 98.7 cents the average money price of No. 1 Northern wheat at Minneapolis during December for the period 1905 to 1914. Then $100:161.3::98.7:X$. Multiplying the means, namely, 161.3 , by 98.7 , and dividing by 100, you get $\$1.59$, the ratio price of wheat for December, 1923.

For the month of November the general index of all commodities was 162.4 per cent. That is in comparison with the 10-year period 1905-1914, which equals 100. The money price of No. 1 northern wheat during that same period for the month of November, the average price, was 97.6 cents. If wheat in the current month of November, for 1923, had been on a parity to the 97.6 cents price that prevailed in the 10-year period, it would have been $\$1.58$, which is a purely arithmetical relationship, and the purpose of this bill, as I read it, is to bring about that equality, that fair exchange of value between wheat and nonexportable products, and all commodities that the farmer must buy in order to keep himself going.

Country Elevator Accounting

Reporting Retail Sales

By C. A. LOVELL

Accounting for feed and other merchandise sold at retail in a country elevator is always a problem presenting considerable difficulty. Most elevator operators give their special attention to the grain business, because it is responsible for most of their income, and in too many cases the various side lines are dealt with in any manner that may present itself.

This condition should not exist in an efficient country grain business. Side lines may often be made to yield considerable profit, especially in periods when the grain business is light; and on the other hand they may cause heavy losses if they are allowed to take care of themselves.

The forms reproduced herewith are designed for the use of line companies, altho they may be adapted to the needs of a single elevator with slight changes.

Both forms are to be printed on one sheet of paper, one on each side. The form "Retail Sales for the Day" should be made to fill one side. The other form will fill the other side when all commodities are provided for. In the drawing both forms have been condensed to economize space. The size of the sheet is not important, but 8½ by 14 inches is a standard size, and convenient. Both forms should be made in original and duplicate so that one can be retained in the local station while the other goes to the head office.

In using the forms the one headed "Retail Sales for the Day" should be made out first, copying from the ticket book or other place of original entry. The necessary figures should then be transcribed to the other blank, where the required calculations can be made.

It will be noted that these forms serve the

triple purpose of reporting the business done, of providing a stock account, and of showing the disposition of cash and the state of accounts receivable for commodities sold on credit. A glance at the report will show the home office manager when to order more of any commodity for the station; how much cash the station is producing; and what amount of credit business is being done. It is one of the most satisfactory forms of report so far as the auditing of station accounts is concerned.

At irregular periods the home office should request station agents to send in a list of their accounts receivable, showing the name of each debtor and the amount owing. The total must agree with the "balance still outstanding" as shown by the agent's last report. Some line companies go a step further by mailing a statement to the credit customers shown on the agent's list, asking for verification of the account. If the account is incorrect it is fairly certain that the customer will "kick," and if he says nothing it gives a good lever should the account be denied later.

The bookkeeper in the home office must check each report upon its arrival, but he need

(Station)		(Date)				
		No. Sacks Sold, for Cash	Value Cash Sales	Sacks Sold on Credit	Value Credit Sales	Total Sacks Sold Today
BRAN:	Sacks					
	Brot Fwd.					
	Rec'd					
	Total					
	Sold	\$		\$		
	Bal. Fwd.					
	Sold		\$		\$	
	Bal. Fwd.					
MISCEL- LANEOUS:	Fwd.					
	Rec'd					
	Total					
	Sold	\$		\$		
	Bal. Fwd.					
TOTALS			\$		\$	

RECAPITULATION

Cash Received For

Bran Sold \$
 Shorts Sold
 Cotton Meal Sold
 Cotton Cake Sold
 Chops Sold
 Miscellaneous Sold
 Total cash sales
 Cash received on account
 Cash brought forward
 Total cash
 Cash to head office
 Balance cash on hand fwd.

Sold On Credit

Bran Sold \$
 Shorts Sold
 Cotton Meal Sold
 Cotton Cake Sold
 Chops Sold
 Miscellaneous Sold
 Total credit sales
 Accounts brought forward
 Total credits
 Accounts paid
 Balance still outstanding

Form for Reporting Daily Retail Sales.

Mid-Winter Meeting of Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n

The 22d annual mid-winter meeting of the Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n was called to order by Pres. L. M. Swift at 1:30 p. m., Feb. 20 in Hotel Durant at Flint, Mich.

C. W. Otto, sec'y of the Flint Chamber of Commerce, in welcoming the dealers referred to the benefits of associated effort.

Pres. Swift urged members to co-operate with the membership com'te of the Ass'n, that the work of the Ass'n might be broadened by the added revenue from new members.

Sec'y Tracy J. Hubbard appealed for united effort to gain 50 new members before May 1.

Mr. Sheffield of Battle Creek in an able address on "Grain Markets from the Jobber's Viewpoint," enumerated several of the troubles that jobbers have experienced the past year and made suggestions for action by country shippers that would lessen many of the objectionable features of the business of handling grain.

A. J. Goulet of Midland spoke on "Grain Markets from the Elevator Operator's Standpoint" and said in part:

Wider Margins Necessary.

During the past 5 years the grain business of the country elevator operator in Michigan has undergone a number of changes, one of which results from the development of the dairying and poultry industries, which have materially increased the farm consumption of coarse grains that formerly found their way to the country elevator and produced some revenue for the shipper, but the revenue from dairy and poultry products are lost to the grain man and as dairy and poultry products increase from farm feeding, the grain shipping of elevators will proportionately decrease.

In some sections, plants that formerly shipped considerable grain, are fast becoming retail establishments, rather than carload grain shippers. These retail establishments are housed in rather costly plant investment and this gradual change from carload shipping to a retail business needs a very careful analysis of the gross profits to be added to cost of goods for correct selling prices. The very close margins of bulk carload handling, with its minimum of labor cannot be used as a basis for retail selling.

Higher Costs of Retailing.—This higher cost being directly attributed to retailing, because it requires more labor, accounting, and delivery costs in many cases, should then be subjected to a higher mark up than carload bulk sales.

The successful retailer knows his per cent of cost for doing business, to which he adds a net profit for himself. A common method to ascertain correct selling price is to divide the cost by its per cent of the selling price. For example, if a gross profit of 20% on sales is desired on a commodity costing \$2 per cwt., divide the \$2 by 80% gives us \$2.50 as the correct selling price on which a gross profit of 50c is made and is 20% gross on sales based on the unit of sale, or 100 lbs.

Another selling practice that merits consideration is the breaking of original packages of bran, middlings, scratch feed, etc. In many cases the seller charges the same price per pound in small lots as he receives for unbroken sacks and assumes the waste and shrinkage attendant to breaking of original packages.

A careful check-up on that method of retailing will show the seller that he is reducing his net margin, because it is costing him more per cwt. to sell in that way, and small lots will need be charged such proportionately higher rates as will cover the higher cost of handling.

The manufacture of mixed feeds has grown to tremendous proportions. I am informed that in Michigan there is at present registered with the Department of Agriculture over 900 different brands of feeding stuffs and each brand requires a license fee of \$20 to be paid annually. According to the Michigan law, the only mixed feed that we are permitted to manufacture and sell without payment of this annual license fee is that made from whole corn and oats mixed and ground together. Oats and barley, or oats and rye, barley and corn, or any other combination or mixture requires registration of each brand accompanied by the \$20 license fee, or their sale can be prohibited until the law is complied with.

Reduction of License Fees.—I am informed that the over \$18,000 now paid in as license fees for feeding stuffs is very much in excess of the amount required for proper field inspection and overhead expense for maintaining the

feeding stuffs division. A reduction in license fee for each brand made in Michigan would not therefore cripple the inspection or supervision department, but rather be a service to a large number of country elevator taxpayers, who being equipped with grinding machinery would enable them to make scratch feed, mash, horse, dairy and pig feeds that can be sold in competition with pool car and co-operative selling.

Most of the basic grains needed for mixed feeds are produced in Michigan, and it is recognized that single grain feeding is no longer profitable—grains must be mixed and rations balanced and the farmer producing these grains should be entitled to buy them locally after being ground and mixed by his elevator with a minimum of handling margin added, and the reduction of the license fee to \$2 for each brand would permit the smaller country plant to supply his customers with high-grade mixed feed at reasonable prices. In many cases the farmer would be greatly benefited through his getting locally a much better grade of feed at lower prices than some of the junk that is now being sold in the State.

Custom Grinding at a Loss.—I don't know why some of us, myself included, seem willing to make a good-sized investment for power and machinery for custom grinding, then operate the investment so close to cost that we would be better off without it.

There seems to be a great diversity of opinion on grinding costs. It is apparent that in a good many instances "The I Don't Know Cost System" is the one preferably used. By that system of cost finding, we just grind as cheap or cheaper than our competitor and await the survival of the fittest.

Solution: I have no solution to offer you for the correction of these conditions, perhaps hours could be spent on many other rather inefficient practices common to our business, but after all that could be said, only the intelligent application by each individual elevator operator of his known and correct operating cost and the courage to ask an honest and fair margin over that cost for the service he renders, then only will that business and the entire industry be satisfactorily operated, and I can add truthfully that no business in the world renders a greater service than the Michigan elevator which never stops buying grains or beans on any business day of the year, always pays spot cash at the market price no matter how demoralized the market may be, or regardless of how many cars of unsold grain and beans the house may contain at the time. In other words, the farmer is permitted without any previous arrangement with or consent of the elevator man to transfer his risk of ownership in grain and beans on any day that suits the farmer's convenience. Check up that method of selling with other lines of business.

W. H. Sturgis of Flint spoke interestingly on "Grain Markets from a Miller's Viewpoint." He urged a greater degree of co-operators, and farmers in every community for the common benefit that would result. Business warfare is productive of waste; co-operation produces increased wealth and each party will prosper directly, or indirectly.

J. E. Martindale, of Bay City, spoke in the absence of Mr. Erwin of Beaverton who was unable to be present, on "Should the Retail Business of the Country Elevator Be Handled on a Cash or Credit Basis?" An outline of his experiences in managing the retail business of eight country elevators over the last six years, three of which he handled on a strictly cash basis and was enabled to build up the sales volume and profits to a substantial degree.

Fifteen minutes of discussion followed his talk. During this Frank Diamond, of Charlotte, Mr. Sheffield, of Battle Creek, Mr. McAllister, of Fenton, and Mr. Reid, of Bancroft, spoke.

Frank Young, of Lansing, chairman of the Grades Com'te of the ass'n, addressed the assemblage on "Would Federal Grades for Hay Benefit the Producer and Shipper?" He gave those present an excellent insight into what the U. S. Department of Agriculture has accomplished, during the past six months, in making workable the grading rules it established. In voicing the opinion that federal grades for hay would be

of little, or no, value to either producer or shipper unless the inspecting was done at the point of loading, he expressed the consensus of opinions of a majority of the state's hay shippers.

R. S. Pearse, of Port Huron, gave interesting data on the changes which have taken place in exports of hay since the World war in "Export Conditions and Their Effect on Grain Values." He expressed the opinion that financial conditions of the old world countries must improve sufficiently to permit an increase of their buying power and afford a market for the surplus grain of the United States, before a material increase in values would come about.

Frank Young gave his report as delegate to the Manufacturer & Farmer's Convention, in Chicago, on Jan. 15, and 16.

Pres. Swift led the general discussion of varied topics, which followed this report.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED that our sec'y be instructed to advise the officers of the Nat'l Hay Ass'n, that we recognize no advantage to be had in changing from Nat'l Hay Ass'n Grade Rules for hay to Federal Rules for grades of this commodity. Be it

RESOLVED that our sec'y be instructed to write the sec'y of the Horse Ass'n of America that we fully appreciate the efficient work done by that organization in promoting the use of the horse, and that we desire to co-operate and help promulgate their efforts.

Adjourned *sine die*.

New Bills in Congress.

H. R. 6863 by Parks of Arkansas would prevent the purchase or sale of cotton in future markets unless the person sending the message filed an affidavit that he intended actual delivery. The post office department is created a censor to prevent the mailing of any matter tending to induce purchases or sales by persons not intending to deliver. Evidently Parks believes in the right to contract.

S. 2462 by Capper provides for the registration and certification of seeds by the Sec'y of Agriculture; and contains the usual bureaucratic restriction against shipments of seeds that do not conform to the standards or have not been registered, under penalty of \$5,000 fine or 6 months imprisonment. That would give employment to another army of inspectors, clerks and supervisors.

REIMBURSE FOR LOSSES IN WHEAT.

S. 2480, by McKinley, introduced Feb. 13, and referred to the com'te on agriculture and forestry, reads as follows:

A BILL to determine and refund the difference between the price received for the wheat of 1917, 1918 and 1919, fixed by the United States of America and its agents, and the price which the wheat of 1917, 1918, and 1919, would have brought unfixed thereby.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every corporation, partnership, association, or person (his or her personal representative) whose wheat was harvested during the years 1917, 1918, and 1919, and the price of which was fixed under the enactment and enactments of the Congress of the United States of America, shall have the right to have the claim or claims for damages of such corporation, partnership, association, or person tried and determined in the district courts of the United States, or the Court of Claims of the United States of America, against the United States of America, for full compensation, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, from the date of the sale of such wheat, for the difference between the price that such corporation, partnership, association, or person received for its, theirs, his, or her wheat, and the price which such corporation, partnership, association, or person would have received in the open markets for the wheat of such corporation, partnership, association, or person unfixed by the said United States and its agents: Provided, That one or more parties may join in a suit for such claim or claims for damages against the United States of America, and the jury, or the court, if the parties shall agree in writing to waive a jury and submit such claim or claims to the court, shall find its separate verdict or verdicts on such claim or claims.

Sec. 2. The Congress of the United States of America shall make appropriation for the payment of such damages.

Elevators Made Clean and Safe by Dust Removal

The practical solution of the problem of dust elimination by the Com'te on Dust Control in Grain Elevators is the greatest step ever taken to reduce the explosion hazard.

The Com'te, which is composed of representatives of the Mutual Fire Prevention Buro, National Board of Fire Underwriters, National Fire Protection Ass'n, National Safety Council, Railway Fire Protection Ass'n, Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n and Underwriters Grain Ass'n, employed the Underwriters Laboratories at Chicago to do the engineering.

The work of the Laboratories was so well directed and conceived and so successful in eliminating the dust that its report, made Feb. 6, has already earned the endorsement of the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n, the Dust Explosion Com'te of the National Fire Protection Ass'n, the State Industrial Commission of Wisconsin and the Minnesota Railroad Warehouse Commission.

The Terminal Elevator Ass'n favors installation of the devices. The Com'te of the National Fire Protection Ass'n has adopted the specifications. The Wisconsin Commission has made it the standard for the state. The track and hopper scale department of the Minnesota Commission has endorsed its application to the Minneapolis elevator.

The object of the investigation was to determine the essential factors involved in the application of suction to belt loaders, belt discharge pulleys, elevator boots, elevator heads, garners, and similar items of grain handling equipment so as to minimize the escape of floating dust into the atmosphere of the plant and at the same time accomplish this object without picking up an appreciable percentage of solid grain.

The examination of dust collection systems made during the preliminary investigation brought out the economic necessity of combining dust hoods and floor sweeps on the same suction system. There were found to be several reasons for this practice, the more important being the excessive cost of separate systems with their independent piping and fans, and the fact that whereas dust suction connections are always in operation, floor sweeps are used only occasionally and then only for a few minutes at a time. This combination introduces the necessity of having on the trunk line a suction strong enough to carry along the materials swept into the floor sweeps and not let them settle out and clog the pipe lines. At the same time, if such strong suction, with its consequent high velocity, is employed, suitable precautions are needed to prevent the dust hood intake velocity being so great as to make the picking up of solid grain likely.

Fundamental Problems: In accordance with this condition, two fundamental problems presented themselves for solution:

(1) What is the *maximum* allowable velocity of the air entering the dust hood which will cause the dust to be picked up and the same time prevent picking up solid grain?

(2) What is the *minimum* allowable velocity of the air in the branch pipes and trunk lines which will carry the dusty air and refuse from floor sweeps without allowing any particles to settle out and clog the lines?

From the point of view of the departments supervising grain weights, another factor has been considered:

(3) The feasibility of inspection traps in the pipe lines near the suction hood connections so that inspectors may satisfy themselves at any time that the system is operating as intended without removal of solid grain.

As an additional factor, it was considered of value to study:

(4) Direct vs. indirect suction connections. By direct connection is meant a hood tightly attached to a boot, garner, or other enclosed equipment and to which the suction pipe is tightly attached. Indirect connections usually have the hood near but not connected to the enclosed equipment, or, if the hood is tightly attached, the pipe line has a funnel-shaped end over but not touching the opening end of the hood.

Consideration was also given to the possibility of determining the best sizes of dust hoods and of the pipes connected thereto. Owing to the wide range of conditions both of construction and operation of grain handling equipment, it was thought best to leave the determination of such factors to those responsible for the effective operation of each particular installation since they can properly take account of local conditions.

Tests were conducted with a view to definite conclusions on these factors. Owing to the impracticability of performing such tests under laboratory condition at this time, arrangements were made to examine a number of terminal elevators having various types of suction equipment and to select for test the equipment best adapted to give the necessary data. It was determined to conduct tests at the Crescent Elevator H for typical direct connections to boot, head, and garner; at the Dickinson for hoods over belt discharge and for floor sweeps; and at Pioneer for indirect garner connections. These elevators are at Minneapolis, Minn.

It was found that some elevators were equipped with direct suction connections on boots and heads of elevator legs used for other than shipping and receiving grain. Some had indirect connections to shipping and receiving legs as well as to garners. Some had belt discharge hoods. In only three elevators were the systems powerful enough to supply one inch or more of effective suction (velocity-producing suction) at the connections. These were the Crescent H, Dickinson and Pioneer.

Following is the Laboratories' description of the tests and apparatus, by Sidney V. James, mechanical engineer:

Boot Connection Tests:

Description of Apparatus.—The general layout of the suction system in the main floor of the working house of the Crescent H elevator is of the usual type, several dust hoods and floor sweeps being piped to the same trunk line. The details of the boot connection tested are shown by Fig. 1. A directly connected hood was employed attached to the top of the tightly constructed wooden boot between legs. A 7-in. pipe connected the hood to the trunk line of the suction system.

A small trap (Fig. 2, S) was installed in the 7-in. line near the boot connection. This trap was a galvanized sheet steel box. In cross-section the upper part was semi-cylindrical and the lower part rectangular in form. The cross-sectional area was 68.24 sq. in. The area of the 7-in. pipe being 38.49 sq. in., the ratio of the trap section to pipe section is 1.77. The bottom of the trap was hinged at one side so that it could be opened for examination of the contents.

The large trap in front of the fan had a cross-sectional area of 1984.5 sq. in. and a 20-in. inlet and outlet connection. The ratio of trap area to pipe area is therefore 6.3. See Fig. 2.

The speed of the elevator belt was 470 ft. per min.

Method.—In the original layout the fan operating the suction system was driven at a speed of 915 r.p.m. but in order to get higher

suction on the line, a larger driving pulley was installed on the line shaft, increasing the fan speed to 990 r.p.m. Later the original pulley was replaced and a test made at a fan speed of 915 r.p.m.

The tests were made during the unloading of several cars of rye. Before the unloading began, the suction system was shut down and the contents of both the small trap and the main trunk line trap (in front of the fan) removed. Suction was then applied and the car unloaded. After the car load was elevated, the suction system was again shut down and the contents of the two traps determined. The weight of the carload of grain was also noted.

Three tests were made, two at 990 r.p.m. and the other at 915 r.p.m. fan speed.

After the tests, the adequacy of dust control was noted, while other cars of grain were being unloaded, by observing conditions with and without the application of suction to the boot.

It is to be noted that the small trap was in the pipe line between boot connection and trunk line. The large trap was next to the fan. The trunk line between boot connection and fan had several other branch pipes connected to it. Some of these came from other elevator legs and some from cleaning machines which are used only on grain which has been previously weighed upon receipt.

Results—Boot Test No. 1.—(Fig. 1):

Fan speed—990 r.p.m.
Static head—1½ in. water. (Air temperature 65° F.)

Impact head—½ in. water.
Velocity head—1 in. water.
Velocity head corrected 0.8" water (See calibration).

Corresponding air speed—3,600 ft. per min.
Wt. of carload—77,000 lbs. rye.
Wt. of contents of main trap—3½ oz.
Wt. of contents of small trap—8½ oz.
Cleaners not running.

Remarks: Contents of large trap mostly chaff and mustard seed, some wheat and rye.

Contents of small trap mostly wheat and rye, some seed and dirt.

Discovered that small amount of sweepings had been brushed into one floor sweep during test by mistake. Very little dust escaped when observation door in leg was opened.

Time required to unload car—½ hr.

Boot Test No. 2.—(Fig. 1):

Fan speed—990 r.p.m.
Static head—1½ in. water. (Air temp. 65° F.)
Impact head—½ in. water.
Velocity head—1 in. water, corrected 0.8 in.

Corresponding air speed—3,600 ft. per min.
Wt. of grain received—82,000 lbs. rye.
Wt. of contents of main trap—22 oz.
Wt. of contents of small trap—trace.
Cleaners running.

Remarks: While cleaners were running, a quantity of chaff, oats, etc., was drawn into main trap. Very little soiled grain was to be found. Some mustard seed. The trace of solid grain and dust found in the small trap

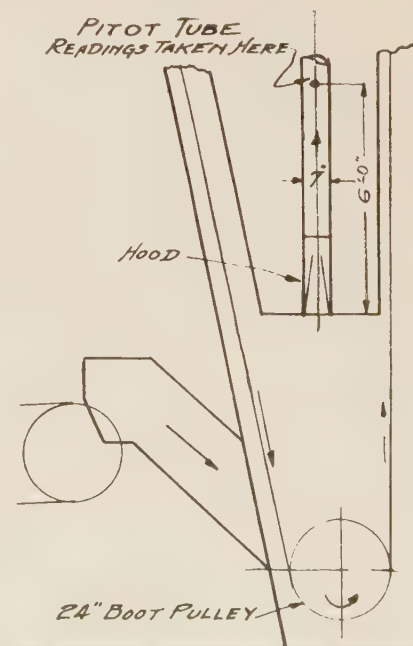


Fig. 1.—Application of Suction to Elevator Boot.

could not be weighed on the scales available. (These scales registered the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.) The small trap contained no oats or chaff such as were found in the large trap. Very little dust escaped when observation door in leg was opened.

Time required to unload car—35 min.
Boot Test No. 3.—(Fig. 1):
 Fan speed—915 r.p.m.
 Static head—1 in. water. (Temp. 65° F.)
 Impact head— $\frac{1}{4}$ in. water. (Humidity normal.)
 Velocity head— $\frac{3}{4}$ in. water.
 Velocity head—1 in. water, corrected 0.8 in.
 Corresponding air speed—3,100 ft. per min.
 Wt. of grain received—86,400 lbs. rye.
 Wt. of contents of main trap—1 oz.
 Wt. of contents of small trap—trace.
 Cleaners not running.

Remarks: Main trap contents mostly mustard seed and light chaff from oats which Mr. Sheffield remarked was probably from duct system and not from car of grain unloaded. About five or six kernels of wheat in small trap together with some chaff. Not enough to weigh. More dust escapes at observation door than in previous tests.

Time required to unload car— $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Head Connection Tests:

Description of Apparatus: Fig. 2 shows in detail the head connection used for these tests. A 6-in. pipe line leads from the funnel-shaped hood connected solidly to the tightly constructed wooden head pulley enclosure of the elevator under test. The head pulley is 56 in. in diameter revolving at 32 r.p.m. which corresponds to a linear belt speed of 470 ft. per min.

A small trap 15 in. long was installed in the pipe line near the head connection. This trap was constructed of galvanized sheet steel with 6-in. connection sleeves. It was similar to the trap used at the boot connection previously described and had a cross-sectional area of 50.14 sq. in. The pipe area is 28.27 sq. in. The ratio of trap area to pipe area is 1.77.

Method.—By opening or closing an unused pipe connection in the side of the trunk line, the static suction applied to the head connection could be set at either $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. or $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Accordingly, two tests were conducted, one at each of these values of static suction, and the available velocity head determined in each case. After each test, the contents of the trap was examined, a damper in the pipe permitting the air flow to be shut off while the trap was open.

The base of the hood on the elevator head was approximately thirty inches above the spout connection through which the grain was being delivered. As the stream of grain spread somewhat as it left the buckets, the actual distance from base of hood to the nearest solid grain was about twenty inches.

Pitot tube readings were taken at a point in the 6-in. pipe near the trunk line connection.

Results—Head Test No. 1.—(Fig. 2.):

Air temperature—65° F.
 Static head— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. water.
 Impact head— $\frac{3}{4}$ in. water.
 Velocity head— $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. water.
 Corrected velocity—1.4 in. water.
 Corresponding air speed—4,750 ft. per min.
 Grain being handled—rye.
 Wt. of contents of trap near head—trace.
 Duration of test—15 min.

Remarks: The trap contents was mostly mustard seed and a little light chaff together with some dust. Total weight less than $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Head Test No. 2.—(Fig. 2):

Air temperature—65° F.
 Static head— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. water.
 Impact head—1 in. water.
 Velocity head— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. water.
 Corrected velocity—2.2 in. water.
 Corresponding air speed—5,960 ft. per min.
 Wt. of contents of trap approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 Duration of test—20 min.
 Grain being handled—Rye.

Remarks: Trap contained mustard seed, chaff, a few kernels of rye and wheat, and some dirt not determined.

Garner Connection Tests:

Description of Apparatus: Fig. 2 also shows the layout for the garner connection tests. The hood was a sheet metal cone 14 in. in diameter at the base, 8 in. high, and connected solidly both to the garner top and to the 6-in. pipe line. A trap similar to the one already described for the head tests was employed here. The area ratio of this trap

was 1.77. It will be noted that the garner connection was 5 ft. 9 in. from the nearest spout through which grain entered the garner. This was measured horizontally on top of the garner. The actual distance to the stream of grain itself could not be directly determined, but was probably about eight or nine feet.

Method: By opening or closing a side connection to the trunk line the applied static suction could be set at either $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. or $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Two tests were run, one at each of these values, and available static and velocity heads determined at a point 24 in. above the hood connection. After each test, the air flow was shut off and the trap contents examined.

Results—Test No. 1.—(Fig. 2) **Direct Suction:**

Static head— $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. water.
 Impact head— $\frac{1}{2}$ in. water. (Temp. 68° F.)
 Velocity head— $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. water.
 Corrected head—1 in. water.
 Corresponding air speed—4,010 ft. per min.
 Duration of test—20 min.
 Grain being handled—rye.
 Wt. of contents of trap after test—trace.

Remarks: The trap contents consisted of chaff and dust—no solid grain. During test, opened manhole in garner top and found air drawn in. After test, with suction off, dust came out.

Test No. 2.—(Fig. 2) **Direct Suction:**

Static head— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. water.
 Impact head— $\frac{3}{4}$ in. water. (Temp. 68° F.)
 Velocity head— $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. water.
 Corrected velocity—1.4 in. water.
 Corresponding air speed—4,750 ft. per min.
 Duration of test—20 min.
 Grain being handled—rye.
 Wt. of contents of trap after test—trace.

Remarks: Same as for Garner Test No. 1. After the tests, the suction was applied again and a small observation door in the top of the garner was opened. Air was observed to enter this opening as shown by the movement of dust particles released near the edges. When suction was cut off, air issued from the opening, carrying considerable floating dust into the room.

Belt Hood Test:

Description of Apparatus.—Fig. 4 shows the belt hood tested. The upper portion of the figure shows a plane view and the lower part a side elevation. The pipe connection is 8 in. in diameter. The hood has an intake area of 8 by 47 in. or 376 sq. in.

Method.—Observations of static and impact heads were made at a point in the pipe about 24 in. from the connection to the hood. The mouth of the hood was carefully noted to determine whether or not solid grain was being drawn in. Observations were made with and without suction to note the control of floating dust by this connection.

Results.

Air temperature—68° F.
 Static head— $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. water.
 Impact head— $\frac{1}{2}$ in. water.
 Velocity head— $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. water.
 Corrected velocity head—1 in. water.
 Corresponding air speed—4,010 ft. per min.

Remarks: Very slight amount of floating dust emerging at point of discharge of grain (oats) from the belt into the boot spout. No solid grain being picked up at mouth of hood.

Floor Sweep Tests.

A—With all belt hoods in operation and one sweep open, the following data were obtained at the sweep:

Static head— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. water.
 Impact head—1 in. water.
 Velocity head— $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. water.
 Corrected velocity head—1.4 in. water.
 Corresponding air speed—4,750 ft. per min.
 All sweepings readily picked up and carried vertically about twenty feet to nearest horizontal portion of pipe.

B—With all belt hoods in operation and two sweeps open, the following data were obtained at sweep referred to above:

Static head—1 in. water.
 Impact head— $\frac{1}{4}$ in. water.
 Velocity head— $\frac{3}{4}$ in. water.
 Corrected velocity head—0.6 in. water.
 Corresponding air speed—3,100 ft. per min.

Most of sweepings readily picked up as before, but some solid grain left at mouth of sweep.

Summary of Results.

In order to facilitate the study of the data obtained with a view to drawing conclusions, the essential features of hood and pipe areas, and of ratio of hood intake to pipe area are tabulated:

TABLE I.

	Intake of Hood.			Pipe.			Ratio
	Wid.	Leng.	Area.	Diam.	Area.		intake
	In.	In.	Sq. in.	In.	Sq. in.	pipe area.	area to
Boot ..	7	27	189	7	38.5		4.92
Head ..	8	36	288	6	28.3		10.16
Garner. 14" circ.			154	6	28.3		5.44
Belt ..	8	47	376	8	50.3		7.47

The average pipe velocities and the corresponding average hood intake velocities are shown by the next table in which the intake velocities are calculated by dividing the pipe velocities by the corresponding ratio of intake area to pipe area.

TABLE II.

	Test No.	Pipe velocity ft. per min.	Hood intake velocity ft. per min.	Trap contents. Oz.
Boot	3	3,100	630	1
Head ...	1 and 2	3,600	732	12 & 22 resp.
	1	4,750	468	Trace.
Garner ..	2	5,960	587	$\frac{1}{2}$
	1	4,010	738	Trace.
Belt	2	4,750	873	Trace.
	1	4,010	537	No trap needed.

From these figures it appears that for the boot connection an increase of intake velocity from 630 to 732 ft. per min. made a considerable difference in the trap contents. The relatively large amount, 12 oz., in Test No. 1 was due to the opening and brief use of one floor sweep.

The amount, 22 oz., in Boot Test No. 2 was due to the running of the cleaning machines as proven by the fact that the small trap contained no oats or chaff such as comes from the cleaners and were included in the large trap contents. The velocity of 630 ft. per min. caused a very small amount of material to be picked up.

Similarly, for the head connection tests considerable difference in amount picked up resulted from an increase of velocity of from 468 to 587 ft. per min.

In the garner tests the range of velocity available caused no appreciable difference in

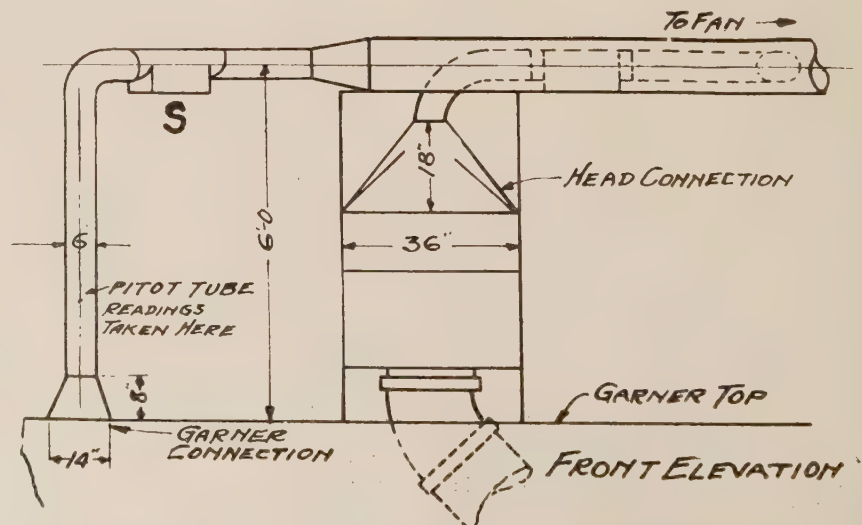


Fig. 2.—Garner Connection and Elevator Head Connection of Suction.

results. In the belt hood test the dust was demonstrated to be under control with the velocity of 537 ft. per min. employed.

In the floor sweep test a velocity of 4,750 ft. per min. was shown to be very effective whereas 3,100 ft. per min. did not serve the purpose.

From the test data, conclusions may be drawn relative to the several factors investigated. These are embodied in the following section of this report.

Conclusions.

Velocity of Air Entering Dust Hoods:

The average velocity of air entering a dust collecting hood must not be greater than 500

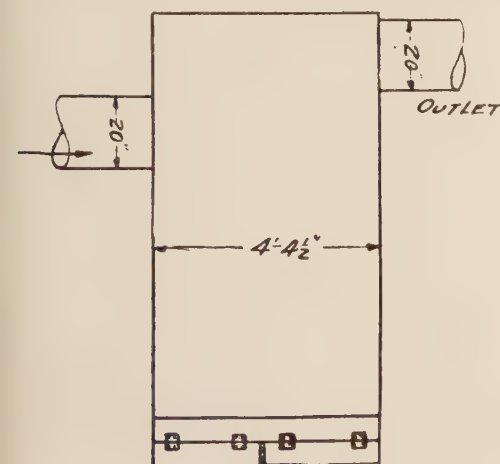


Fig. 3.—Large Trap.

ft. per min. in order that solid grain may not be picked up. A velocity of 500 ft. per min. will control the floating dust.

The results of the boot, head, garner, and belt tests, as summarized at the end of the Examination and Test Record, showed that for a velocity much in excess of 500 ft. per min. small quantities of solid grain were found in the traps. Lowering the boot connection velocity from 732 to 630 ft. per min. greatly reduced the solid grain picked up. Lowering the head connection velocity from 587 to 468 ft. per min. had a similar effect. The belt hood tests showed a good control of the floating dust with an intake velocity of 537 ft. per min. The floating dust was shown to be effectively controlled in all tests.

It might be argued that higher speeds could be allowed for head and garner connections, but unless other factors, such as distance of intake from grain stream, are taken into account, the results would be uncertain.

Velocity of Air in Pipe Lines: The average velocity of the air in pipe lines must be at least 4,000 ft. per min. in order to prevent clogging of the lines due to the settling out of any materials likely to enter the system. This is especially important in view of the frequent and usual connection of floor sweeps and dust hoods to the same trunk line piping.

This opinion is based on the results of the preliminary investigation as well as the results of the floor sweep tests recorded in this report. The experience of well-known companies, including both manufacturers and installers of exhaust and suction systems, indicates that a velocity of 3,500 to 4,000 ft. per min. is sufficient under most conditions. The floor sweep tests showed that a system with a speed of 4,750 ft. per min. in the floor sweep line would cause the sweep to function very effectively, whereas, if the speed were reduced to 3,100 ft. per min. the sweep did not operate as well as it should. It is believed that a value of 4,000 ft. per min. will be sufficient in most cases. Higher values require greatly increased power as it will be recognized that the power increases as the cube of the velocity increases. (To increase the velocity from 4,000 to 5,000, for example, requires practical-

ly double the horsepower, other factors being constant.)

Relation of Hood Intake and Pipe Velocities: A definite relation exists between hood intake velocity and pipe line velocity and is, in the usual type of installation, a matter of ratio of hood intake area to pipe area. Any pipe line velocity in excess of 4,000 ft. per min. may be employed provided the hood area is large enough to limit the intake velocity to 500 ft. per min.

This conclusion follows from the two preceding conclusions, and is inserted to emphasize a necessary relation between hood intake velocity and pipe velocity not generally appreciated. It is a fundamental principle that, under the conditions of operation of the usual dust system, the number of cubic feet of air passing a given point in the pipe line in certain length of time is the same as the amount entering the hood in the same time. This is equivalent to saying that the area at any point in the system multiplied by the average velocity will give the volume passing that point. If the area is in square feet and the velocity in feet per minute, the volume is cubic feet per minute.

On the assumption that a pipe line velocity of 4,000 ft. per min. is to be used and a limit of 500 ft. per min. is to be placed on the hood intake velocity, the hood intake area must be eight times the pipe area, since the hood velocity must be one-eighth the pipe velocity. If any pipe connected to a dust hood must have for any reason an average velocity of more than 4,000 ft. per min. the hood intake must be such that the average intake velocity will not exceed 500 ft. per min. Thus it might be that a pipe velocity of 10,000 ft. per min. in a certain place is unavoidable, but the hood to which it is connected should have an intake area of 10,000 divided by 500 or 20 times the pipe area.

In other locations, it may be possible or desirable to introduce resistance to diminish the pipe velocity. An example of such a location would be the connection of a short branch pipe to a trunk line at a point near a fan, in which case a very high suction would be available for producing a correspondingly high velocity in the branch. In any case, the hood intake area should be related to the pipe area on the basis of the actual average pipe velocity as previously outlined.

In making measurements for this purpose, it is to be noted that all of the suction, usually referred to as static suction, as measured in a pipe line, is not generally available in producing velocity. This is because there is a certain amount of loss due to friction of the air against the walls of the hood and pipe, as well as losses due to eddies and other disturbances of flow, especially at hood intakes, caused by

the impracticability of making these conform with a true stream-line form. If no such losses occurred, all the static velocity would be transformed into velocity head. Usually only about 60 to 80 per cent of it is available.

Inspection traps may be readily constructed and installed in the branch pipe lines in convenient places so as to prove at any time whether or not solid grain is being carried through the line.

The essential feature in trap design is the gradual enlargement of the section of the air stream so that the speed is reduced to a value of not over 500 ft. per min. through the trap followed by a gradual reduction of area to the original pipe size. Figure 7 suggests the form and dimensions of a trap suitable for use with a 6-in. pipe line carrying air at 4,000 ft. per min. The cross-sectional area of the cylindrical portion is eight times the pipe area so as to reduce the air velocity to 500 ft. per min. Glass windows and doors are provided for observation. By closing a blast gate in the line between the hood and the trap, the inspection door may be opened for examination of the interior or for cleaning.

Direct vs. Indirect Suction Connections: As compared with direct connections, indirect connections are not effective in removing or controlling floating dust.

Tests made on two typical indirect garner connections showed that not only was the speed of air flow through the hood extremely small, but that floating dust escaped around spouts and through other openings in the garner top. With direct connections, a pressure slightly below atmospheric pressure may be maintained in a garner, boot, or other enclosed space so that air will tend to flow into rather than out of such apparatus. This was shown by the tests on the direct garner connection.

Results at One Elevator Completely Equipped.

On Jan. 11, 1924, a representative of the Laboratories visited the Crescent H Elevator at Minneapolis, at the invitation of G. F. Ewe of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., to examine a suction dust control system built in accordance with the recommendations stated in the conclusions of this report. It was found that suction hoods had been placed at the discharge points of all conveyor belts in the working house, at the boots of the four elevators, at the heads of both cleaner legs, and at the garner of both receiving legs. Inspection traps had been placed in several of the branch ducts so as to determine whether or not solid grain was being drawn into the ducts at the intake hoods.

The hoods attached to belt discharge points, boots and legs were of the usual type having

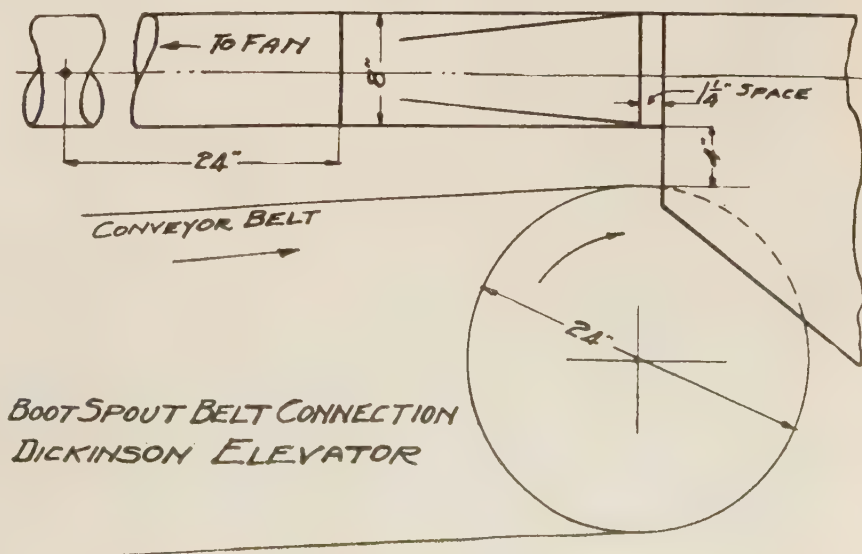


Fig. 4.—Application of Suction to Conveyor Belt.

a large rectangular intake and tapering down to a small circular duct connection. The general design and appearance of these hoods has already been clearly shown by Figs. 1 and 6 of the report. Measurement of the intake and duct areas of these hoods showed that the intake was at least eight times the duct area. The garner hoods were conical and had an intake area of eight times the duct connection area.

The boot, head, and garner hoods were installed in vertical positions and were tightly connected at their intake ends to the enclosure. The belt hoods were installed horizontally with a suitable space beneath them for clearance of the grain stream and for air intake above the grain stream.

Dust Control Tests—In order to determine whether or not the suction hoods at boot and belt connections in the working house basement were effective in controlling the floating dust, a test was made by observing the relative condition of the atmosphere in the basement while grain was being discharged from one belt into a boot both with and without the suction system in operation. With the fan running and air being drawn in at the intake hoods, the atmosphere of the basement was practically free from floating dust. Within fifteen minutes after stopping the fan, the dust escaping from the grain discharged from the belt and from the boot had "fogged" the atmosphere of the entire basement, thus demonstrating the ability of the suction, as applied, to control the floating dust effectively.

Another control test was conducted at the garner of one of the receiving legs. The air in the room was practically free from floating dust while the suction was applied to the garner top hood, but, when the fan was stopped, dust was observed to escape in considerable quantities at the edges of a trap door in the garner top as well as at other points in both garner and head casings. When the garner trap door was opened, a very large quantity of dust emerged. Upon putting the suction system in operation again, but leaving the trap door open, it was observed that the pressure within and without the garner was practically balanced, there being a slight excess within the garner so that a small amount of dust escaped. The trap door, however, was of con-

siderable size and represented, when open, an abnormally large amount of leakage into the enclosure.

Inasmuch as these hoods were only required to take up floating dust and as the points where duct readings were taken were farthest from the fan in these cases, the lowest duct speed shown, 3,580 ft. per min., is not objectionably low. It would be preferable, however, to maintain the speed at such places at 4,000 ft. per min.

In the duct, at a point slightly above the floor sweep nearest the fan, the air velocity was 5,240 ft. per min. This is not considered excessive for a floor sweep and is not at all objectionable.

Examination of Traps—It was found that the traps had been built in accordance with the general design shown by Fig. 7 of the report. Measurements of one trap, installed above the garner nearest the fan, showed an enlargement from the 6-in. duct to a 14-in. trap diameter. This is an increase in section of 5.44 times the duct area which will reduce the duct air velocity in the same proportion. The duct velocity near this trap was 4,010 ft. per min. Hence, the average velocity through the enlarged portion of the trap was about 740 ft. per min. (4,010 divided by 5.44). This is somewhat higher than the desired value of 500 ft. per min. but in spite of this fact the trap contained only the lightest kind of floating dust. The trap contents were carefully examined and no solid grain of any description was found.

Similar remarks apply to the other traps installed.

Tests were then made to determine whether or not this character of trap would catch solid grain if any should find its way into the system. Solid grain, including wheat, rye and oats, was introduced into the duct (through the ¼-in. hole previously used for the Pitot tube) and the results noted. In all trials a large amount of the grain introduced, including oats, was found in the trap; some of the grain introduced into the line passed through the trap. The results showed that if any solid grain should enter the ducts its presence will be detected in the traps. As previously stated, no solid grain was found in any of the traps prior to these trials.

Conclusions—As a result of these examinations and tests made at Crescent H elevator, it is clear that the conclusions stated in the main report are substantially justified not only as to the possibility of control of floating dust by a suction system but as to the values of air velocity in ducts and hood intakes, as well as the efficacy of the design of inspection trap recommended. The system reduced the floating dust from 75 to 80 per cent.

Sifting Grain Near Alexandropol.

The accompanying fotograf shows the women in the farming regions, in the foothills of the Caucasus, sifting wheat from chaff just as it was done thousands of years ago.

The Caucasus stretch from the Black Sea to the Caspian. Here live the survivors of many shipwrecked states.

Army after army has gone to pieces on the Caucasian range during the last 4,000 years. There is hardly a nation in Europe that has not at one time or another crossed, passed, or lived near these mountains. All have contributed to the mixed population of this section.

From a mere gathering of vagrants, fugitives and colonists, they developed in the course of a thousand years into a strong, hardy self-reliant race.

These people, far away from the familiar roads of travel between Asia and Europe, became secluded and remained so for almost 2,000 years. So it is very natural that their lives, habits and customs have remained unchanged. Many still live in dugouts in the mountains, as is shown in the picture.

In 1922 enterprising Americans brought 20 tractors into this section. The enthusiasm and interest of these quaint peasants surprised the Americans. The tractors were driven thru fields of grain, which had been worked with home made plows, and sown by singing peasant women. The tractors turned up Virgin soil, as the crude plows of the natives barely scraped the surface.

In this southeastern section of Europe, the farmers are industrious and energetic. Their work begins when the dew is still heavy and ends late in the evening.



Gilliams Service.

Cleaning Grain in the Foothills of the Caucasus Mountains.

I. C. C. Reparations.

RATE on barley, in carloads, from Subaco, Cal., to New Orleans, La., found applicable in I. C. C. No. 13768, Garrette & Agnew v. S. P. R. R.

RATES on grain moving into the southeastern quarter of the United States from the Mississippi valley to the Atlantic coast, are reasonable as they stand, the I. C. C. recently decided.

THE RATE on wheat in bulk, in carloads, from Albina, Ore., to San Francisco, Cal., was found applicable and not unreasonable in I. C. C. No. 13769, Globe Grain & Milling Co. v. Director General.

RATES charged on grain, in carloads from Bruning, Neb., to Kansas City, Mo., were found unreasonable in Bruning Mill & Elevator v. C. B. & Q. R. R. in I. C. C. No. 14665. Reparation was awarded.

DEMURRAGE charges collected at Grenada, Miss., on intrastate shipments of cotton seed, during Federal control, found applicable and not unreasonable in I. C. C. No. 14208, Grenada Oil Mills v. I. C. R. R.

RATES on hay, barley, oil-cake meal, and mill run, in carloads, between Cal. and Ore. points was found to have been unreasonable in I. C. C. No. 13658, C. B. Westrope v. Director General. Reparation was awarded.

THE RATE charged on baled hay, in carloads, from Litchfield, Ariz., to Los Angeles, Cal., were found to have not been unreasonable or otherwise unlawful, in I. C. C. No. 14093, Burge-Doyle Live Stock Co. v. Arizona Eastern R. R.

THE RATES collected on 16 carloads of wheat and wheat products from certain Colorado points to interstate destinations east of them were found just and applicable in I. C. C. No. 13678, Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. v. Director General.

THE applicable rate on refuse sirup or beet-sugar final molasses, in tank-car loads, from Cornish, Utah, to Sugar City, Idaho, were found unreasonable in I. C. C. No. 14575, Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. v. Director General. Reparation was awarded.

WHOLE corn and oats, from points in Groups F and G to Cottonwood, Fenn., and Grangeville, Ida., during the period from Oct. 14, 1918, to Dec. 21, 1919, were found to have not been charged an unreasonable rate in Pacific Grain Co. v. Northern Pacific Ry. Co.

RATES for the transportation of corn and oats from points in Neb. to destinations in Wyoming and Utah in 1918 and 1919 were found to have been unreasonable in I. C. C. No. 13964, T. B. Hord Grain Co. v. Director General. Reparation was awarded.

CHARGES on grain shipped from East St. Louis, Ill., to Louisville, Ky., and reshipped from Louisville to New Orleans, La., for export, demanded by defendant on the basis that the published transit arrangement did not apply to export shipments, was found inapplicable in Callahan & Sons v. Director General, in I. C. C. No. 14864.

THE RATES on mixed feeds, in straight carloads, and in mixed carloads, with articles taking grain rates or the same rates as mixed feeds, from Beaumont and Orange, Tex., to destinations in Louisiana, were found unreasonable, in I. C. C. No. 13616, Josey-Miller Co. v. Brinstone R. R. & Canal Co. Maximum reasonable rates were prescribed for the future and reparation awarded.

RATES charged and practices enforced on materials originating in the West and South, used to make livestock and poultry feed, and transited at Lancaster and York, Pa., have been found to have been unjust, unreasonable, and unlawful, and to have resulted in total charges on shipments to interstate destinations in the East which were unjust, in John W. Eshelman & Sons v. Arkansas Central R. R. Reparations were awarded by I. C. C. No. 12996.

THE RESTRICTION proposed by the M. P. R. R. in routing on grain and grain products accorded transit at Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., Atchison, and Leavenworth, Kan., and reshipped to destinations in Texas, found not justified, in I. C. C. Investigation and Suspension Docket No. 1920. Suspended schedules were ordered canceled.

RATES on grain, and grain products, from various points west of Youngstown, O., in States other than Ohio, to points on the Franklin division of the N. Y. C. in Ohio and Pennsylvania during the period Mar. to Dec., 1920, found unduly prejudicial because of the Erie's failure to accord transit at Youngstown. Reparation denied for lack of proof of damage, in I. C. C. No. 13595, Albert H. Buehrle Co. v. B. & O. R. R.

Pool Contracts Binding.

The Supreme Court of Kansas on Feb. 25 issued writ of supersedeas in favor of the Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n against Peter Loehr, Fred Vague and M. Vast, prohibiting them from selling wheat on hand except thru the Ass'n. The Ass'n gave a bond of \$1,000 in each case to protect the owner against a possible decrease in the market price by the time the case is finally settled.

The Ass'n hopes to get a reversal of the decision of the lower court which was that the owner could sell wheat to satisfy a mortgage or to enable him to buy seed wheat.

The Enlarged Western Terminal Elevator at Fort William, Ont.

[Continued from page 310.]

property between the outer end of the storage annex and harbor line.

As a whole the plant has functioned admirably, and has, in every way, justified the expectation of the designers and owners.

Power is supplied by 22 Westinghouse motors, three being of 10 h.p., four of 15 h.p., four of 20 h.p., three of 25 h.p., four of 40 h.p., and four of 75 h.p. Grain is conveyed with rubber belts and elevated with Anaconda leg belts.

In writing of the entire plant J. H. Irwin, manager of the Western Terminal Elevator Co., at Fort William says, "We now have 12 receiving pits, and with a normal crop and the plant in full operation, can unload 20 cars an hour. We have 23 No. 9 Monitor Warehouse Wheat Cleaners, four No. 8A Flax Cleaners, two northwesterns, one large Scourer, an Ellis 250 bus. per hour Continuous Drier, three Carter-Mayhew double stand Carter Discs, one Carter-Mayhew Seed Disc, and three No. 9 Monitor Screenings Separators. We do a Private Regular Elevator business, and new addition gives us 277 bins with a total capacity of 3,100,000 bus. We have connections with both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways

The plant is electrically driven, requiring 1,300 H.P. to operate to full capacity, machinery individually driven by electric motors with either Morse Chain or Link-Belt Chain Drives, or rope. The plant this year will handle 25,000,000 to 28,000,000 bus. from September 1st, 1923 to August 31, 1924."

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Arthur P. Kemp was elected pres. of the Agricultural Credit Corp. at a meeting of that organization Feb. 25. Mr. Kemp had been associated with the First Nat'l Bank of Chicago for nineteen years. Other officers elected were: Alexander Legge, Chicago; J. R. Howard, Clemons, Ia.; M. O. Grangaard, Minneapolis, vice-pres. for North Dakota, and F. B. Stiles, Minneapolis, vice-pres. for South Dakota; R. S. Shume, Minneapolis, sec'y and treas.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

E. B. Boyd in Supplement No. 3 to Circular No. 1-R of Western Trunk Lines gives new rules, regulations and exceptional classifications, effective Apr. 1.

C. I. & L. Ry. freight tariff No. 1244 gives the rules governing transit privileges on grain, grain products, feed and some other commodities in carload lots at Orleans, Ind., effective Apr. 1.

I. T. S., in Freight Tariff No. 480-C, cancels Tariff No. 480-B, gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain and grain products between stations on the Illinois Traction System and between stations originating on that road and Alton, East St. Louis, Venice, Madison, Granite City, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., on connecting lines, effective Mar. 25.

C. I. & L. Ry. in supplement No. 4 to freight tariff No. 520-B names local, joint, proportional and reshipping rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products, also flaxseed, in carload and L. C. L. shipments, from stations on their lines to points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, effective Mar. 30.

C. R. I. & P. in Supplement No. 10 to freight tariff No. 29329-F gives rates on grain, grain products and seeds, between Albright, Neb., Atchison, Kan., Council Bluffs, Ia., Kansas City, Kan., Kansas City, Mo., Leavenworth, Kan., Omaha, Neb., St. Joseph, Mo., South Omaha, Neb., Sugar Creek, Mo., and stations in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska on C. R. I. & P. Ry., C. B. & Q. R. R., M. P. R. R., and Wab. Ry. and stations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, effective Apr. 3.

C. R. I. & P. Supplement No. 9, to Freight Tariff No. 29329-F, cancels Supplement No. 8, and, with Supplement No. 6, includes all current changes in local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products and seeds, between Albright, Neb., Atchison, Kan., Council Bluffs, Ia., Kansas City, Kan., Kansas City, Mo., Leavenworth, Kan., Omaha, Neb., St. Joseph, Mo., South Omaha, Neb., Sugar Creek, Mo., and stations in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska on C. R. I. & P. Ry., C. B. & Q. R. R., M. P. R. R. and Wab. Ry. and stations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota and Wisconsin, becomes effective Mar. 25.

C. R. I. & P. Supplement No. 14, includes all current changes, to Freight Tariff No. 28675-F of rates applying on grain, grain products, broom corn, alfalfa cake and meal, linseed cake and meal and seeds between Chicago, Peoria, Rock Island, Ill., Council Bluffs, Iowa, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Mo., Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minn., Omaha, Neb., and stations taking same rates as shown on pages 14 to 33, inclusive, of tariff, also stations in Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and South Dakota and stations in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texhoma, Tex., becomes effective Apr. 16.

C. R. I. & P., Supplement No. 8, cancels Supplements Nos. 6 and 7, to Freight Tariff No. 22000-H, and gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products and seeds between Chicago, Moline, Peoria, Rock Island, Ill., Burlington, Clinton, Davenport, Keokuk, Muscatine, Ia., Minneapolis, Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul, Minn., and other stations named under Index Nos. 1 to 2200, inclusive, of tariff, and in Items Nos. 200 to 350, inclusive, of tariff, as amended and stations on C. R. I. & P. Ry. and connections in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and South Dakota, including Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., Kan., Albright, Omaha and South Omaha, Neb., which becomes effective Mar. 22.

MILAN, ITALY.—The creation of a permanent exchange where dealings in cereals will be conducted, is being planned here under the auspices of the Milan Chamber of Commerce. Better not let Senator Capper learn of it.

The Enlarged Western Terminal Elevator at Fort William, Ont.

Ten years ago Fort William-Port Arthur, Ontario, was considered the leading grain handling port of the world. Since then the number of grain handling plants at this port has been nearly doubled and the storage capacity increased over twenty million bus. Notwithstanding this rapid increase in the grain handling facilities of this wonderful port, all farmers of the western plains have continued to increase their production more rapidly with the result that all the elevators of this great port have been congested most of the time since the 1923 wheat crop started to move, and it became necessary to indulge in an embargo against shipments in order to obtain relief. Notwithstanding the port now has storage room for nearly sixty-five million bushels and many of the fastest handling grain elevators in the world, other new elevators and additions to old houses are now under contract and still others are contemplated. While the enterprise of the grain elevator operators having houses at this port seems to recognize no limitations, the farmers of the western plains each season go them one better and produce more than they can handle with ease during the season of navigation.

One of the latest additions to the grain handling facilities of this port is the new elevator of the Western Terminal Elevator Co., illustrated on our outside front cover. While this plant is a separate and distinct unit and may be operated independently of the adjacent houses, it is also equipped with connecting conveyor belts so as to facilitate the transfer of grain into or from the adjacent houses. The entire plant now has storage room for 3,100,000 bushels and its seven dock spouts give it unusual loading capacity. Early in November it loaded 130,000 bus. of wheat into the steamer W. L. Brown in just one hour. This being at the rate of 2,166 bus. per minute. On November 25th, 1923, 150,000 bus. of No. 1 Northern was dropped into the hold of steamer J. F. Durston in one hour and ten minutes.

The new complete, modern, reinforced concrete grain elevator built last summer for the Western Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd., at Fort William, Ont., is the fourth unit in connection with the company's grain handling plant at that port, greatly increasing its activities in the grain trade.

The new unit consists of a receiving trackshed, a working house, a storage annex, a dock and connecting galleries to adjacent elevators.

All of the foregoing, with the exception of the receiving trackshed and the connecting galleries, are constructed entirely of reinforced concrete. The entire structure rests on pile foundations. The receiving trackshed is built of reinforced concrete up to the track level, with a super-structure of structural steel. The connecting galleries are constructed of structural steel.

The new unit was designed, built, and equipped by the Fegles Construction Co., Ltd., in the short time of nine months. Late in January, 1923, the Fegles Construction Co. was awarded the contract to prepare the plans and to have the plant in operation by November 1st. After the contract was awarded, it was necessary to prepare the plans, excavate 13,000 yards of frozen earth, and drive 2,400 piles before actual construction operations could begin on the different units. On Oct. 12, 1923, the plant was ready to receive, clean, ship, and store grain practically to capacity. This enabled the owners to do considerably more business than they had contemplated before the close of navigation and relieved the con-

gestion that would have occurred during the period when their other plants were taxed to capacity.

The accompanying cut will give a comprehensive idea of the general arrangement of the elevator. In preparing the design of this elevator, special attention was paid to handling capacity and flexibility, resulting in a plant that, from the standpoint of economy of design and efficiency of operation, compares most favorably with larger and more expensive elevators. The design, as a whole, consists of well correlated units, is conservative and efficient, and the details employed throughout are the result of developments made possible by close observation of the actual problems encountered by elevator operators.

The receiving trackshed is approximately 96 ft. long accommodating 2 tracks on each of which are provided two 2,000-bu. receiving pits. Each pair of receiving pits discharges to a 36-in. conveyor belt which conveys the grain to the receiving lofters in the working house. The receiving capacity of the four pits is 90 cars per day. Grain is unloaded from the cars, at the receiving pits, by means of double automatic Clark shovel machines. Located at one end of the receiving shed basement is a motor-driven two-drum heavy duty car haul provided with auxiliary return puller drums and light cable for handling the heavier car haul cables and hooks.

The working house is 47 ft. wide by 81 ft. long; contains 29 rectangular bins and has a storage capacity of 153,000 bus. of grain. It is equipped with 6 lofter legs, 2 for receiving, 2 for shipping and 2 for cleaning. Each of the receiving legs is loaded from the 36-in. rubber belt under the receiving pits and discharges direct to its respective 2,000-bu. garner over a 2,000-bu. scale hopper mounted on a Fairbanks Morse 120,000-lb. solid lever type-registering scale. The scale hoppers are fitted with extra large valves, discharging to large universal distributing spouts thru which the grain may be directed to the working house bins, to a reversible cross conveyor carrying grain to the adjacent elevators, or to either of two 36-in. conveyor belts which distribute the grain to the bins in the storage annex. One receiving scale is arranged to reach car-loading spouts direct, thus permitting, if the occasion should arise, to weigh and re-load into cars with one elevation. Each of the two shipping lofters is loaded from a 36-in. belt conveyor, which conveys the grain from under the storage annex, or is loaded thru spouts from the working house bins.

The grain is elevated and weighed as described under receiving equipment. After being weighed, grain may be spouted to the working house bins, to the car-loading spouts, to the distributing belts serving the storage bins, to a reversible cross conveyor serving the adjacent elevators, or to either of the two 36-in. shipping belts, which are provided in a special cupola on top the storage cupola, discharging it to either of two large shipping bins at the dock end of the storage annex. These shipping bins are equipped with large, easily-operated valves, and vessel loading spouts of large capacity. The provision of the two shipping belts over the storage cupola materially increases the efficiency of the plant, permitting the operator to carry on his shipping operations without, in any way, interfering with his receiving or cleaning.

Located on the first floor of the working house are 10 No. 9 Monitor Style B warehouse separators, which give an extremely

large cleaning capacity for a plant of this size. They are arranged in batteries and located so that each battery is easily accessible from a large number of the working house bins, insuring, at all times, an adequate reservoir for grain to be cleaned. These separators spout their clean grain to either of two cleaning lofters and the seeds, screenings, and foreign grain are spouted to screw conveyors under the first floor which convey the different products to lofters located in the adjacent elevators.

Clean grain, after being elevated, is discharged to garners over the scales, or to one of several clean wheat garners provided under the top floor of the working house. Grain from the clean wheat garners may be distributed either thru telescope spouts to the bins in the working house, or to the storage distributing belts; and of utmost importance is the arrangement which permits the operator to spout the grain direct to telescope spouts on the bin floor of the storage annex, making it possible to spout the clean grain direct to 8 of the storage bins nearest the working house. It is also arranged so that grain from the clean wheat garners can be spouted directly to the two 36-in. shipping belts running out over the storage cupola.

This feature permits the cleaning operations to proceed without, in any way, interfering with receiving or shipping, and makes it possible to clean direct to the storage bins, an operation which usually requires two elevations, causing considerable interference with receiving, and also makes it possible to ship the clean grain with the one elevation.

Two double Carter-Mayhew disc wheat and oat separators are located on the distributing floor. These machines are served by the clean grain garners under the top floor and discharge to bins in the working house.

All spouts throughout the plant are designed with special attention to capacity and flexibility. They are made large and of heavy material.

A cyclone dust collecting system collects the dust from the cleaners and is also connected up to several floor sweeps thruout the plant. The dust is again collected from the settling chambers of the dust collectors and conveyed to a storage bin in the adjacent elevator, from which point it is disposed of in either bags or bulk. This was installed by the Cyclone Blow Pipe Co.

The storage annex is 70 ft. wide by 167 ft. long, consisting of 21 circular bins 22 ft. 6 ins. in diameter and 12 interspace bins with a total storage capacity of 666,000 bus. The storage basement is high and open, affording a maximum of cross light and ventilation. The bins are equipped with steel hopper bottoms and discharge to two 36" belts in the basement. These rubber belts convey the grain from the storage annex to the two shipping legs where it is elevated, weighed, and distributed as desired. The storage bins are filled from two 36" conveyors on the bin floor together with the cleaning telescope spouts, as hereinbefore described. These conveyors can be reached from any leg in the working house, and each conveyor is provided with a heavy duty two-pulley self-propelling tripper for distributing the grain into the various bins.

The outer bins, next to the dock end, are used for shipping bins. They are reached by means of the two shipping belts located in the special cupola over the storage cupola roof. Shipping bins discharge their grain thru vessel loading spouts to the boats and the spouts are arranged so that any residue grain can be returned to the working house over the basement conveyor belts.

A heavy concrete dock, with mooring bollards, is provided across the face of the

[Concluded on page 309.]

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARIZONA

Tucson, Ariz.—The Farmers' Supply Co. is the new name that the Ronstadt Grain Co. has adopted since moving into larger quarters.

Glendale, Ariz.—The safe of the Glendale Flour, Feed & Seed Co. was blown up Feb. 26 by burglars. They were evidently frightened by the noise and fled, leaving a substantial sum of money in sight.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—Guy Williams was elected pres. of the Grain Exchange at the recent annual meeting. The other officers elected were: H. Kramer Darragh, vice pres.; A. Probst, sec'y-treas.; J. G. Vizard, traffic mgr., and J. F. Mueller, inspector and weigher. The directors elected were: J. F. Weinmann, E. L. Farmer, C. L. Gordy, H. K. Cockran and Lane Satterwhite.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Mahler, formerly with L. M. Bardet, flour broker, is now with the Standard Grain Co.

Denair, Cal.—Fire recently destroyed 20 tons of coal and several carloads of grain at the Grange Co. warehouse.

Hugson, Cal.—A. A. Galt and Roy Day, as partners, will conduct a general grain and warehouse business here.

Stockton, Cal.—John M. Perry of Melone & Perry has retired. Mr. Melone has taken over Mr. Perry's interests and will conduct the business alone.

Stockton, Cal.—The warehouse of the Peerless Mfg. Co. was destroyed by fire Feb. 10, at 1:15 p. m. The loss is estimated between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

Alhambra, Cal.—The West Coast Grain Co. of Los Angeles, has bot 15,000 sq. ft. of land at the City Industrial Tract and will erect a grain warehouse immediately.

Petaluma, Cal.—It is said that the Golden Eagle Mfg. Co. will make important improvements to the plant which is being reconstructed after the fire. An additional story will be added.

San Francisco, Cal.—New rules regarding trading in barley, have been adopted by the Chamber of Commerce. Rule 9 has been amended by adding Section 12a, which reads: From and after Feb. 1, 1924, 'Time contracts' or feed barley shall indicate No. 1 bright feed barley unless in such contracts No. 1 dark feed barley be expressly designated as the subject hereof. The seller, under such contract so made after Feb. 1, 1924, shall have the right to deliver the barley in lots of 2,000 ctls., but must deliver the barley contracted for and cannot substitute for No. 1 bright feed barley, No. 1 dark fed barley, or vice versa.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—T. Flynn, formerly in the grain business here, died Feb. 17.

Winnipeg, Man.—L. D. Godfrey has applied for membership in the Exchange.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—The Lake of the Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., will build an elvtr. of 100,000 us. capacity here.

Port Arthur, Ont.—We are not contemplating making any additions to our plant here.—United Grain Growers, Ltd.

Fort William, Ont.—The Smith Murphy Co. Ltd. has leased the elvtr. of the Fort William Elvtr. Co. starting Sept. 1, 1923.

Keewatin, Ont.—The lake of the Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., will erect an elvtr. of 100,000 bus. capacity with a large workhouse.

Lethbridge, Alta.—T. E. Bradburn, general superintendent of the McLaughlin Grain Co., has opened an office for that company here.

Port Arthur, Ont.—We are building only one elvtr. and that will be built here, and will be known as the Reliance Elvtr.—Smith Murphy Co. Ltd.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—It is reported that Kerr, Gifford & Co., may build an elvtr. here. C. P. Coles of that company has been looking over the possibilities of an elvtr. site.

Ft. William, Ont.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has reopened two elvtrs. A and C, here, on account of the congested condition of the big terminals. These elvtrs. were not used last year.

Port Colborne, Ont.—W. F. Fawcett is no longer mgr. of the Port Colborne Elvtr. which position he has held for 15 years. It is said that political enemies were responsible for his discharge.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—C. D. Howe, consulting engineer of the Canadian Government, has recommended to the Canadian National Railways the construction of a 3,500,000 bu. terminal elvtr. This was done for the purpose of developing the port. The entire water front is owned by the railway.

Fort William, Ont.—Geo. Serls, chief grain inspector, has handed in his resignation. The Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada still hold out hopes that he will be retained. The heavy strain placed on him during last season is said to be the reason for his resignation. In the event that Mr. Serls insists upon leaving he would be succeeded by Jas. Fraser.

Vancouver, B. C.—S. Mayer, of the Continental Grain Co., has left here to consult with his principals in New York City. It is thought that this may result in another terminal elvtr. being erected here, tho F. Frohmann, pres. of the company at Chicago, Ill., Mar. 7, refused to commit himself definitely regarding the project, suggesting that land is too high and that his company is able to carry on the Vancouver business without one.

Winnipeg, Man.—Geo. Serls, chief grain inspector, asserted before the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, that the government collected nearly \$500,000 more in fees for inspection of western grain and elvtr. supervision than is spent in work. The council maintained that in the last analysis all these fees were charged against the grain producer and should be spent in his behalf. The service, it was claimed, was starved for men and wages. The surplus eventually goes into the government revenues at Ottawa.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—Mail addressed to the Midwest Grain Co., has been returned marked "unclaimed."

Fowler, Colo.—The elvtr. of Sargent-Staude Co. was completed Jan. 1, with warehouse 48x217. The capacity of the elvtr. is 9,600,000 lbs., with bean elvtr. in connection with 10 cars capacity.—Sargent-Staude Co.

ILLINOIS

Fairmount, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n will build a 60,000-bu. concrete elvtr.

Borton, Ill.—The office of the Brocton Elvtr. Co. was completely destroyed by fire Mar. 4.

Warren, Ill.—J. E. Blackstone, formerly engaged in the grain business, died recently.

Epworth, Ill.—Igleheart Bros. recently installed a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump in their plant here.

Wing, Ill.—The Inland Grain Co. elvtr. for which contract was let May 1, 1923, is completed and in operation.

Ottawa, Ill.—The Wallace Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. will be changed to a corporation with \$50,000 capital stock.

Reynolds, Ill.—I leased my plants here to the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. for three years.—C. H. Wayne, Rock Island, Ill.

Ormonde, Ill.—Some repair work will be done on the elvtr. here. C. C. McVey is operator.—Ralph Wells, Monmouth, Ill.

Cameron, Ill.—I am having new floors and drive put in my elvtr. here. F. Milward operates it.—Ralph Wells, Monmouth, Ill.

Stronghurst, Ill.—G. W. Howell, former mgr. of the Stronghurst Grain & Mds. Co., died at his home in Carman, Ill., on Feb. 3.

Oneida, Ill.—The property of the defunct Oneida Elvtr. Co. was sold at a receiver's sale Feb. 23 to the Farmers Co-op. Co. for \$3,755.

Springfield, Ill.—The Peerless Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated for \$100,000 by O. A. Snodgrass, G. D. Lockie and H. A. Liedel.

South Hooper (Beaversville p. o.), Ill.—O. P. Johnson will cover his elvtr. with iron and earn a 60 per cent credit on his fire insurance rate.

Benson, Ill.—The Benson Farmers Co-op. Assn. has let the contract for the new elvtr., which will be built as soon as the weather permits.

Peters (Edwardsville p. o.), Ill.—Wm. Lee has resigned as mgr. of the Progressive Grain & Feed Co. Val Schmidt of Troy is his successor.

Agnew, Ill.—The directors of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. voted to sell the business at a meeting held Feb. 20. Lack of co-operation is said to have been the cause.

Reynolds, Ill.—The grain elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Co. burned Feb. 15, with 6,000 bus. of oats and about 1,000 bu. of wheat, rye and barley. Loss, \$13,000; insurance, \$9,200.

Grandridge, Ill.—The Peterson Grain Co. has been incorporated here by Charles W. Peterson, Emma H. Peterson, Howard A. Stotler, Myron J. Stotler, with a capital of \$20,000.

Auburn, Ill.—The plant of the Auburn Roller Mfg. Co. is a total wreck from the explosion which occurred recently. A. E. Minor was killed, several others were injured. It is reported that the plant will be rebuilt. Loss, \$15,000.

Sterling, Ill.—A. Capp and J. H. Gerdes recently purchased the grain elvtr. of Frank Heffelbower and took possession Mar. 1. The new firm will be known as Capp & Gerdes, cash grain elvtr. Mr. Capp has been in charge of the elvtr. for six years.

Chapin, Ill.—Thieves broke into the office of the grain elvtr. here recently but left without doing any damage. They knocked the combination off the safe, inserted a charge of nitroglycerine and ran a fuse to the explosive. It was found as it had been placed.

Kirksville, Ill.—Harrison & Ward Co., grain brokers, with headquarters in Clinton, Ill., are suing J. A. Davis and E. W. Davis for damages for non-delivery of 30,000 bushels of corn that it claims to have contracted to sell from the elevator here. November and December delivery was supposed to have been made.

Cairo, Ill.—Harry E. Halliday, Jr., died Feb. 19 of pneumonia after an illness of several weeks. He was 25 years of age and was well known in St. Louis, where he was a member of the Merchants Exchange, which adjourned for a minute in respect to his memory.

Donovan, Ill.—John Nelson, 79, a retired grain merchant, disappeared a week ago after visiting his daughter in Chicago. He was last seen in Kankakee. A state-wide search has begun for him. Mr. Nelson is well known down-state where he was in the grain business for many years. He sold his elvtr. here in 1919.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Walter Hvale has posted his membership in the Board of Trade for transfer. Mr. Hvale expects to go to Winnipeg.

The following were recently admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: A. M. Adams, Chicago; M. L. Meffert, Chicago; C. O. Euziere, Manteno, Ill.

The Brooks Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, is no longer tenant of its Chicago plant. The elvtr. is owned by the Herrmann Whse. Co., which uses the plant at the present time to supplement its warehouse storage capacity.

The following have been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: W. F. Fisher, New York; F. Reiner, Chicago; W. C. Hicks, New York; J. W. Farley, Jr., Chicago; H. A. Wheeler, Chicago; H. J. Patten, Chicago; A. C. S. Sanday, New York City; H. J. Thayer, Minneapolis; T. P. Tierney, Chicago; E. C. Brunke, Chicago; F. A. Stude, Baltimore; G. B. O'Connell, Chicago; O. Antonsen, Chicago; J. F. Clark, Jr., New Orleans, La.; W. C. Eaton, Chicago; W. R. Sinclair, Indianapolis. The following memberships have been transferred: M. C. Losch, C. W. Baum, E. S. Holtslander, Est. Thos. M. Hunter, F. H. Rawson, Est. Jas. D. Clark, H. B. Clarke, K. Marks, H. A. Zweig, C. R. Esson, G. A. Chapman, W. Benkert, E. L. Adams, Est. J. J. Clark, L. W. McMaster, J. M. Shaw.

INDIANA

Delaware, Ind.—The elvtr. of John Crum is closed.—H. H. Crum, Milan, Ind.

Stendel, Ind.—The mill of the Stendel Mlg. was burned Feb. 26. Loss, about \$18,000; partly insured.

Converse, Ind.—Knox & Newell recently bot the elvtr. of Hirsch Bros., and will take possession about April 1.

Evansville, Ind.—The officers of the Kelsay-Burns Mlg. Co. are undecided on re-building their plant, which burned Feb. 23.

Lapel, Ind.—H. Barnett has sold his interest in the Lapel Lbr. & Grain Co. and will give his entire attention to his lumber yards.

Needham, Ind.—E. M. Fisher has added a McMillin wagon and truck dump with an extension for supplying two different sinks.

Huntington, Ind.—T. Kellar, formerly mgr. of the elvtr. of the Mayer Grain Co. at Churubusco, will manage the plant of that company here.

Rockport, Ind.—C. E. Fox of the Chicago Grain & Salvage Co. has arrived to salvage the grain from the elvtr. of the Rockport Mlg. Co., which burned on the night of Feb. 27 with 50,000 bus. of grain. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$25,000.

New Richmond, Ind.—The New Richmond Lumber & Coal Co. has let the contract for a 10,000 bu. studded elvtr. to the Reliance Cons. Co. It will be equipped with 2 legs with 16 x 7 inch buckets, sheller, cleaner, manlift, grinder, automatic scale and 4 motors of 30, 25, 15 and 5 h.p. with silent chain drives.

Kempton, Ind.—Cohee & Clark have let the contract for a 60,000-bu. cribbed elvtr. to the Reliance Cons. Co. It will be equipped with 3 legs, 16 x 8 ins., cups, 3 platforms, dumps and 2 McMillin Truck Dumps, sheller, cleaner, 800-bu. hopper scale, manlift, carpuller, 5 motors of 10 h.p. and one of 25 h.p., all with silent chain drive. A feed room adjacent, 84 x 24 ft. will be equipped with feed grinder and one 40-h.p. and one 1-h.p. motor.

IOWA

Olds, Ia.—Thieves entered the elvtr. office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Feb. 27.

Portland, Ia.—The Portland Co-op. Co. decided to rebuild the elvtr. burned in January.

Birmingham, Ia.—Ray Fellows has been placed in charge of the Farmers Elvtr. & Store.

Vincent, Ia.—The elvtr. business of Geo. Schissel has been purchased by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Shenandoah, Ia.—F. C. Howard has succeeded Fred Swok as elvtr. man of the Farmers Co-op. Co.

Garrison, Ia.—A. J. Froning, Webster City, recently bot the elvtr. business of the Farmers Lbr. & Grain Co. here.

Clutier, Ia.—M. Mundt, mgr. of the Independent Grain Co., was married to Miss Leona Boll of Dysart on Feb. 21.

Adair, Ia.—H. J. Kuhl takes charge of our elvtr. here on March 1, replacing Dana F. Brownlee.—Davenport Elvtr. Co.

Solon, Ia.—The Solon Milling Co. incorporated with a capital stock of \$7,500. Leo Ulch, Geo. C. Kolda, J. G. Brown, Paul Upmeyer and Jos. Severs are directors.—J.

LeGrand, Ia.—Cronk Bros. of Montour recently purchased the elvtr. of the LeGrand Elvtr. Co. and will take possession late in March. Tom Milkelson will be in charge of the elvtr.

Story City, Ia.—A hot box in the cupola of the C. J. Ristved elvtr. caused the motor to burn out on Feb. 26. The motor was enclosed in a dust proof fire resisting room, this, with the aid of a fire extinguisher prevented the elvtr. from burning.

Madrid, Ia.—Fire at the Soderlund Bros. Elvtr. Feb. 26 in the evening caused little damage. A sugar sack, soaked with oil and wrapped around a stick was found after the flames had come thru the floor at the dust house. It was said to have been the work of an incendiary.

Toledo, Ia.—The Mesquakie Mlg. Co. and the Farmers Elvtr. Co. are consolidating. The milling company was organized several months ago, purchasing the flour mill and all property of the Eclipse Milling Co. A few weeks ago the Mesquakie Co. acquired the elvtr. A. R. Metcalfe, former mgr. of the elvtr., has just been named mgr. of the consolidated business.—J.

Garwin, Ia.—Abe Cuthbertson has been appointed receiver of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. on voluntary application by the directors. The January report showed a loss of \$86,425, equal to the capital stock, held by 440 stockholders. The company was organized in 1901 with an elvtr. and lumber yard. Later a store was opened. The inventory Jan. 1 was \$112,000, and liabilities \$86,000.

State Center, Ia.—W. H. Stipp, retired grain dealer and elvtr. owner for 45 years, died at his home in Marshalltown, on Feb. 29. Mr. Stipp was born in Waynesville, Ill., in 1842. He enlisted in the army at the outbreak of the Civil war and served under Sherman and Grant. After the close of the war he came here, where he carried on his principal grain business. He became mayor of the town and built the elvtr. and hotel here. Mr. Stipp moved to Marshalltown 18 years ago. He is survived by two sons.

Perry, Ia.—Donald D. McColl, wealthy business man and land owner here, died from a blood clot following a minor operation. Mr. McColl, who was 66 years of age, was prominent in public affairs for many years. He has many business interests, including banking, coal mining, lumber yards, and grain elvtrs. He also was prominent in civic and fraternal affairs. He had been a resident of Iowa for nearly fifty years.—J.

KANSAS

Edgerton, Kan.—The elvtr. of the Edgerton Elvtr. Co. burned on Mar. 5.

Blue Rapids, Kan.—The Blue Rapids Mlg. & Elvtr. Co. is closed for repairs.

Westphalia, Kan.—Sam Tipton's elvtr. has been purchased by the Farmers Union.

Baxter Springs, Kan.—It is doubtful that I build an elvtr. this year.—B. H. Shields.

Verdi, Kan.—Fire totally destroyed the mill of Tyler & Co. on Feb. 29. Cause: railroad hazard.

Verdi, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. burned Feb. 29. The fire was caused by a locomotive spark.

Wichita, Kan.—Mail addressed to the Central Grain Sales Co. has been returned marked "unclaimed".

Sterling, Kan.—J. Lane of Hutchinson took possession Mar. 1 of Oline & Atherton's business, which he bot recently.

Nickerson, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently bot the grain elvtr. and property of the Wooddell Grain Co. for \$4,000.

The 27th annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held at the Coates House, Kansas City, Mo., May 14th, 15th and 16th.

Brewster, Kan.—We recently purchased the elvtr. here formerly owned by M. S. Mellor of Almena, Kan.—Moser-Larrick Grain Co.

Macksville, Kan.—The Kansas Mlg. Co. recently bot the Gano Elvtr., known as the Kansas Grain Co. B. A. Holland will remain as mgr.

Belle Plaine, Kan.—I resigned my position as mgr. of the Belle Plaine Mlg. & Grain Co. Feb. 1, and will farm in the Ozarks.—Jas. G. Fay, Gentry, Ark.

Topeka, Kan.—F. A. Derby has traded the Central Mills for Western Kansas farm land H. C. Wear of Wichita, the owner, will take possession June 1.

Salina, Kan.—The Robinson Mlg. Co. will erect six concrete tanks of 200,000 bus. storage capacity. A contract for driving piling beneath the tank has been let.

Bison, Kan.—The plant of the Bison Mill & Elvtr. Co. burned Feb. 15. Sparks from a passenger train are said to have started the fire. The plant will be rebuilt.

Salina, Kan.—W. N. Cumbow, elvtr. mgr. of the Western Star Mill Co., was injured while helping to lift the old water wheel to make room for the new turbine. The chain attached to the wheel broke.

Pratt, Kan.—T. L. Saxenmayer has been appointed mgr. of the Pratt Mills of the Kansas City Flour Mills Co. Mr. Saxenmayer was formerly connected with the Larabee Flour Mills Corporation, Kansas City.

Oberlin, Kan.—We have purchased the elvtr. here formerly owned by the Stinson Grain Co. Our partnership was organized Dec. 1, 1923, the day I severed my connection with the Stinson Grain Co.—E. Moser, Moser-Larrick Grain Co.

Wichita, Kan.—E. Z. Gregory will succeed W. H. Smith as sec'y-treas. and mgr. of the Imperial Flour Mills. E. M. Kelly, pres., has bot Mr. Smith's stock, and has incorporated under the name of Imperial Mills Corporation. Capital stock, \$75,000.

KENTUCKY

Paris, Ky.—Woodford, Spears & Sons have increased the production of their flour mills by adding some up-to-date machinery.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—The Hopkinson Mfg. Co. is the same as the Climax Mills. We do not operate an elvtr.—M. P. Brather Co., successor to W. A. Chambers Co.

Henderson, Ky.—The old Farless flour mill has been bot by Thos. Baskett, who will put the mill in operation as soon as the necessary changes are made. The mill has been idle for a number of years.

Louisa, Ky.—J. P. Miller has sold the Louisa Flour Mill property to J. M. Moore. The mill will be operated along with a general feed business by H. K. and Lock Moore, who are now running the Moore Flour & Feed Co. The Louisa Flour & Feed Co. will move its business to the property recently purchased by I. W. Bussey.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—John F. Clark, a former member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died recently.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Choice of grain sample tables will be auctioned at the annual sale at the Chamber of Commerce on the first Monday in April.

Hagerstown, Md.—The grain elvtr. and warehouse of V. N. Simmons have been purchased by the Farmers Co-op. Co. of Washington county.

Baltimore, Md.—T. M. Maynadier has been elected chairman of the Grading and Appeal Com'te of the Chamber of Commerce. L. M. Jackson is vice-chairman.

MICHIGAN

Ionia, Mich.—E. B. Hale, senior partner in the firm Jonathan Hale & Sons, died Mar. 1.—Jonathan Hale & Sons.

Hartford, Mich.—The capital stock of the Hartford Gleaners Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been reduced from \$60,000 to \$30,000.

Tustin, Mich.—The Dighton Grain Co. and Tustin Warehouse Co. have been merged into the Tustin Elvtr. & Lbr. Co. Capital stock, \$20,000.

Worth (R. D. Pinconning) Mich.—The elvtr. of the Cass Bean & Grain Co. was partly destroyed by fire Feb. 19 at 9:30 a. m. About 15 tons of beans were burned.

Buchanan, Mich.—The Bainton flour mill has been totally destroyed by fire Mar. 4 at night. Loss, \$45,000 to \$50,000; insurance \$25,000. Plans for rebuilding are under discussion.

Ionia, Mich.—M. C. Stout operates the elvtr. formerly operated by the Gleaners Clearing House Ass'n. The elvtr. premises are in litigation and cannot be sold until the suit is decided. The local bank has the preferred claim. J. Jonathan Hale & Sons.

Portland, Mich.—The Valley City Mfg. Co. of Grand Rapids, has purchased the flour mill and water rights of Portland Mfg. Co., and is in possession. Valley City officials will increase the output of the mill to 800 bbls. every 24 hours by the addition of new equipment.

Detroit, Mich.—A. F. Scott, pres. of the Detroit Mfg. Co., has asked the police officers of Lenawee County to withdraw warrants against his brother David, on the condition that all debts to the farmers be settled. The officers want the settlement first as David Stott is charged with issuing worthless checks to pay his debts.

Detroit, Mich.—J. M. Whiteside, of the Chicago Grain & Salvage Co., has arrived to salvage the grain from the burned elvtr. of the Commercial Mfg. Co., amounting to about 50,000 bus. of grain. This company built a new mill a few years ago. The mill which burned was the old one used exclusively in the manufacture of coarse grain products.

MINNESOTA

Glyndon, Minn.—N. Stadum has resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co.

Deer Creek, Minn.—The elvtr. of the H. C. Ervin Co. was slightly damaged by fire, Feb. 20.

Kensington, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will handle feedstuffs, in addition to operating the elvtr.

Westbrook, Minn.—W. H. George has succeeded Rudolph Hubin as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Canby, Minn.—An addition to the grain house of the Canby Farmers Grain Co. will be started soon.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—The Cannon Valley Mfg. Co. is installing machinery to manufacture rye flour.

Slayton, Minn.—It has been falsely reported that the Slayton Farmers Grain & Lbr. was in the hands of a receiver.

Elizabeth, Minn.—Fire totally destroyed the elvtr. of John Heyerholm Mar. 3 at 8 p. m. About \$1,000 worth of grain was in the house.

Essig, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. suffered a small loss on Feb. 11, caused by the exposure to the fire at the Equity Elvtr. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J. H. White, superintendent of Consolidated "A" Elvtr. is out of the grain end of the business and in the milling end only.

Pipestone, Minn.—The Pipestone Farmers Elvtr. Co. is being reorganized. The directors are J. Keys, S. Gilliland, P. H. Brandland, H. C. Logan, E. N. Payne and B. Milligan.

Duluth, Minn.—The Duluth Sampling Bureau will charge \$1 a car for testing grain for moisture in addition to the regular sampling charge. Members of the Board of Trade will receive a rebate of 50% of the additional charge.

Pipestone, Minn.—The elvtr. formerly owned by me has changed hands several times, and is now owned by the First National Bank, and operated by H. Kenitz, who was former mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Loading and shipping is done on commission.—H. N. Demaray.

Moorhead, Minn.—The Moorhead Farmers Elvtr. Co. will build a 20,000-bu. cribbed, iron clad, addition to their elvtr., also a feed warehouse. Power will be furnished by G. E. motors. Corn sheller and cleaner will be installed. The contract has been let to the Hickok Construction Co.

Fairmount, Minn.—A fire started from the hot box in the cupola of the Farmers Elvtr. and threatened to destroy it. The elvtr. had been in use all day and part of the force stayed at night to complete rush orders. The work was barely finished when the oil around the bearing ignited. Mgr. Overby put the fire out with an extinguisher.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., have let a contract for a 450,000-bu. elvtr. to Fegles Construction Co., to be built in connection with their linseed oil mills. This will enable the company to receive, clean, and store their own flax. Work will be started immediately and the plant will be completed for this year's crop. The working house, where the seed will be received and cleaned, will be approximately 175 ft. high and the storage tanks 80 ft. high. The buildings will be entirely fireproof and the mechanical equipment will be up-to-date in every respect. A new method of cleaning flax has been developed.

Wabasha, Minn.—We have let the contract to the Hickok Construction Co., Minneapolis, to erect six concrete storage tanks for wheat.—W. B. Webb, mgr., Wabasha Roller Mill Co.

MISSOURI

Slater, Mo.—Guy Hayes is the successor of G. L. Mayfield as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Princeton, Mo.—We are successors to J. B. Wilcox, the change being made Feb. 11.—Princeton Elvtr. Co.

New Florence, Mo.—W. E. Bush has bot the interests of his brother in the New Florence Mill, and is the only owner.

Carrollton, Mo.—E. S. McDonough is mgr. of the branch office that the Uhlman Grain Co. of Kansas City has opened in the Florence Hotel.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Fire totally destroyed the elvtr. owned by the Chicago Great Western Ry. Co. at a late hour Feb. 21. Loss, \$75,000; fully insured.

Lupus, Mo.—The Producers Grain & Exchange Co. has been incorporated. Directors: W. H. Schull, W. G. Steiner, O. F. Stock, P. Dungan, J. T. Hickman, L. C. Kuhn and J. D. Byler.

St. Louis, Mo.—The following applications for membership in the Merchants Exchange are pending: E. L. Stancliff on transfer of certificate from J. J. P. Langton; R. F. Kleimeier on transfer of certificate of H. McRee.

Burlington Junction, Mo.—Verne Curnutt recently bot the mill property from C. Lane, and after wrecking the building will build a new one of hollow tile and stuccoed. Mr. Curnutt hopes to have the new building ready for the installation of machinery by April 15.

Norborne, Mo.—The case of the defunct Farmers Elvtr. Co. was heard Feb. 4 at Kansas City by Judge Powell referee in bankruptcy. The owners of the 3,400 bus. of wheat stored in the elvtr. when its doors were closed, have asked for a preferred claim. G. D. Viles is said to have a note for \$14,000 against the concern.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

F. H. Udell has been elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

The C. D. Williams Grain Co., hay dealers and grain salvage dealers, failed recently. Liabilities, \$60,000.

Geo. K. Walton, former member of the Board of Trade and for many years in the grain business, died recently.

W. M. Giles, former mgr. of Thomson & McKinnon, died recently. He is succeeded by E. W. McClintic, who was assistant mgr.

The Kansas City Southern Elvtr. was recently compelled to close down for 10 days on account of its smokestack having blown down.

J. B. Mitchell has applied for membership in the Board of Trade on transfer from L. W. Sanford. The price was \$5,500 including the fee.

The Katy Elvtr., operated by the Uhlmann Grain Co., will be enlarged, a contract for additional storage capacity for 250,000 bus. having been let to James Stewart & Co.

Geo. P. Payne has been elected to membership of the Board of Trade upon the transfer of the membership of C. M. Woodward, J. B. Mitchell has purchased the membership of L. W. Sanford. The price was \$5,000.

The Nelson Grain & Mfg. Co. has been reorganized by Wyan Nelson, the original owner, who bot the interests of J. W. Boyd and Preston Pate. S. T. Wildbahn, formerly mgr. of the Excello Feed Mfg. Co., has invested in this company and will be treas. and general mgr.

G. A. Johnson, of the Armour Grain Co., has been elected a member of the Board of Trade on a membership transfer from D. Heenan. Mr. Heenan represented the Armour company in Wichita until that business was turned over to Goffe & Carkener. He is now in business for himself in Wichita.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected by the Grain Club at a meeting held March 3: B. C. Christopher Jr., pres.; H. C. Gamage, vice pres.; W. W. Fuller, sec'y-treas.; N. S. Noland, S. H. Miller, F. A. Theis, R. Swenson and J. J. Kraettli are on the executive com'te. A resolution was adopted asking directors of the Board of Trade to appoint a com'te to go to Washington to oppose the enactment of the McNary-Haugen bill pending in Congress.

MONTANA

Big Sandy, Mont.—C. H. Nass, former agent of the Rocky Mt. Elvtr. Co., died some time ago.

Ekalaka, Mont.—The Ekalaka Flour Mill was recently purchased by the Dworshak brothers. F. M. Dworshak will be mgr. A roller feed mill will be installed soon.

Westby, Mont.—The Onstad elvtr., three-fourths full of rye and wheat, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Feb. 12. Mr. Bergh, the mgr., believes that the fire started from an overheated bearing. Partly insured.

Outlook, Mont.—The supreme court has affirmed judgment of the district court in the suit of Outlook Farmers Elvtr. Co. against the American Surety Co. of New York. The elvtr. company secured a judgment on its indemnity bond covering losses allegedly sustained by it thru the action of O. J. Brown as its mgr. The Surety Company declared that if there were any losses, they were sustained by Brown with the knowledge of the directors of the company and that they had previously profited by Brown's gambling upon the grain market.

NEBRASKA

Crete, Neb.—J. G. Hutchinson is the new mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Livestock Elvtr.

Omaha, Neb.—The Merriam & Millard elvtr. is being operated by the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.

Trenton, Neb.—L. E. Holmes has succeeded E. T. Blue as mgr. of the Trenton Equity Exchange Elvtr.

Richland, Neb.—I am still with the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n here, but live in Columbus.—Walter Burgess.

Omaha, Neb.—The Farmers Union Jobbing ass'n has been admitted to membership in the Omaha Grain Exchange.

Waverly, Neb.—A. H. Aden bot the elvtr. here. I still have my elvtr. at Havelock.—John G. Aden, Havelock, Neb.

Juniata, Neb.—The owners of the Juniata Grain & Lbr. Ass'n elvtr. state that their elvtr. which was destroyed by fire recently, will be rebuilt immediately.

Omaha, Neb.—J. F. Mead, who left the grain business some time ago, has returned to the Merriam Commission Co., where he was associated for many years.

Hartington, Neb.—J. R. McQuiston, formerly in charge of the Dolphin-Jones elvtr. at Magnet, has taken charge of the elvtr. here. He succeeds P. E. Olson, who resigned.

York, Neb.—Hurlburt Bros. will take possession Apr. 1 of the elvtr. of the York Milling Co., which was damaged by fire several months ago. The milling company will retire from the milling and grain business.

NEW ENGLAND

Concord, N. H.—The Merrimack County Farmers Agency recently completed an elvtr. here.

Greenwich, Conn.—J. V. Hecker, 76, former pres. of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mlg. Co., died Feb. 18.

Berlin, Me.—J. F. Bell & Son have recently purchased the John Goebel Sons Co., and have formed a new company, which will be known as the Berlin Grain Co.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Russell-Miller Mlg. Co. has let the contract for machinery to equip the 2,300 bbl. mill being repaired here.

New York, N. Y.—The P. N. Gray & Co. will hereafter be known as the P. N. Gray Corp. The offices will be moved to 25 S. William street.

Buffalo, N. Y.—O. A. Bruso died of pneumonia in New York on Mar. 3. Mr. Bruso was associated with a number of grain firms here and did business on his own account.

Troy, N. Y.—Col. F. S. Greene approved the proposed \$300,000 barge canal board grain elvtr. here. On Feb. 1, he signed a report selecting a site south of the present canal terminal for the elvtr. The same plan had been denounced the day before Col. Greene and P. K. Fuller, both declaring the project as a fancy trimming. The legislature by an act of 1923 directed the canal board to choose a site, and appropriated \$300,000 for the work.

NORTH DAKOTA

Maza, N. D.—I. J. Hough has succeeded Wm. McFadgen as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Carrington, N. D.—The Hammer-Harris Elvtr. Co. will rebuild the elvtr. burned recently.

Zap, N. D.—The Zap Farmers Co-op. Co. is considering the addition of a corn sheller of 2,500 bus. capacity.

Grand Forks, N. D.—M. C. Gaulke has succeeded Walter Jones as wheat buyer for the State Mill & Elvtr.

Berwick, N. D.—We recently installed two air dumps at our double elvtr. here.—Arnold Bros., Stanley, N. D.

Belfield, N. D.—N. J. Steffen has bot his brother Ben's interest in the Steffen Grain Co. The name of the company will not be changed.

Grand Forks, N. D.—J. F. McGrann has submitted his resignation as a member of the board of managers of the state mill and elvtr. to the state industrial commission.

Towner, N. D.—The flour mill formerly owned by Joseph Seifert has been purchased by Olaf Myers of Flaxton, who expects to have it running at full capacity soon.

New England, N. D.—We have succeeded the Regent Grain Co. here, but only handle autos and implements and are not interested in the grain business at all.—Pechtl-Bowers-Gardner Co.

New England, N. D.—Joe Pechtl recently bot the interest of J. P. Jungers in the elvtr. and yards of the Regent Grain Co. here. Mr. Pechtl will take charge. The former mgr., H. Bowers, will move to Fargo.

OHIO

Sabina, O.—The elvtr. of W. A. Linkhart sustained a small loss from fire Feb. 17.

New Waverly, O.—The New Waverly Elvtr. Co. has rebuilt its elvtr. which burned in October.

Findlay, O.—John and Henry Hochstetler of Bluffton, have purchased the Peoples Hancock Elvtr. & Supply Co., and will take possession in the spring.

West Unity, O.—J. Rupp has sold his interests in the firm Yager & Rupp to Marcus Yager.

Columbus, O.—The Franklin Hay & Grain Co. has removed to the Atlas Bldg., in larger and better quarters.

Van Wert, O.—H. H. Chaney and O. Moomaw have opened an office and will conduct a wholesale grain, hay and feed business.

Muntanna (Cloverdale p. o.), O.—The Leipsic Grain Co. has installed a corn sheller and a grain loading device. A. Bigelow has resigned as mgr.

Attica, O.—The members of the Attica Farmers Exchange Co. will surrender their charter and close the business of the organization, instead of building an elvtr.

Bowling Green, O.—The Royce & Coon Grain Co.'s elvtr. on the C. H. & D. R. R., together with 3,000 bus. of oats and 2,500 bus. of wheat, burned Mar. 3, after dark.

Mt. Cory, O.—The Mt. Cory Elvtr. & Exchange Co. is in the hands of L. B. May, a receiver, thru a complaint filed by the Mt. Cory Farmers Bank. Assets, \$21,598; liabilities, \$28,744.

Clyde, O.—Chas. Franke of Toledo, recently purchased the elvtr. and flour mill formerly owned by the Reel Mlg. Co. He is organizing a company and will be active in the management, but will continue to live in Toledo.

OKLAHOMA

Chickasha, Okla.—W. W. Yale, formerly superintendent of the Chickasha Mlg. Co., died Feb. 3.

Locust Grove, Okla.—A total loss was reported on the elvtr. of M. H. Thornton and C. B. Markham Feb. 29.

Geronimo, Okla.—The wheat growers of the Geronimo district are organizing a co-op. elvtr. S. Q. Miller is pres., J. Dickson, vice pres. and E. M. Stinger, sec'y treas., of the organization.

Union City, Okla.—We have about \$1,000 to \$1,500 of repair work to do on our elvtr. this spring. We will not install the feed grinder until next fall.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Company.

Heavener, Okla.—The Evatt Grain Co., which has formerly done commission and brokerage business only, is now carrying a stock of grain, flour and feed for the local wholesale trade.—Gus Evatt, Evatt Grain Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Dissatisfied with the outcome of the Cordell Warehouse Bill as interpreted by the State Supreme Court which declared it unconstitutional on the grounds that it was an unlawful appropriation of public funds and invasion of the legal rights of tax payers, the same interests that prompted its introduction and fought for its passage, are now coming forward with a constitutional amendment resolution to give the Legislature power to lend the State's money to aid in the building of warehouses. An amendment of this nature would, of course, have to be ratified by the people, provided it passes both branches of the legislature and is approved by the governor. Grain dealers opposed to the waste of public money in duplicating existing facilities should write their representatives in the legislature opposing the adoption of the resolution.

OREGON

Portland, Ore.—A. A. Housman & Co. has opened an office here. This firm is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

Portland, Ore.—The business of J. H. Klosterman & Co. has recently been purchased by the C. A. Babcock Co. Walter Scott of the Babcock Co. has been appointed mgr. of the newly acquired business.

Portland, Ore.—The Astoria Port Commission has appointed Robert Hunt as superintendent of the municipal grain terminals of that port. Mr. Hunt was formerly associated with the Gray-Rosenbaum Grain Co., and with the Eugene Western Grain Corporation.

Portland, Ore.—C. E. Spence, state market agent, ruled that a warehouseman may not charge storage on grain held beyond the surrender date of warehouse receipts. This ruling, according to Mr. Harrah, will save wheat farmers one-third of a cent a bushel on their warehouse charges. Warehouses are said to have been charging \$1 a ton every 30 days for storage and 10 cents additional each month or fraction of a month, even tho the grain had been ordered out.

PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg, Pa.—A. H. Hoffer, formerly with Hoffer & Garman, flour and feed merchants, died recently.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Hoffer & Garman, recently incorporated. The following officers were elected: D. Greybill, pres.; J. D. Greybill, vice pres., and C. W. Hoffer, sec'y-treas.

Elkland, Pa.—The Elkland Roller Mills, formerly conducted by J. W. Ryan, have been taken over by J. O. Pattison, W. S. Campbell and C. A. Smith. The company will be known as the Elkland Mill & Elvtr. Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Huron, S. D.—The elvtr. of Everett, Aughtenbaugh & Co., was partly destroyed by fire Feb. 15.

Huron, S. D.—The mill and warehouse of the Scruby Mfg. Co. burned on Feb. 14 at night. Loss, about \$6,500; insurance, \$4,000.

Herrick, S. D.—We are closing down and A. Corba has leased the elvtr. until it will be sold under the mortgage.—Jos. Kulhavy, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Grain & Livestock Ass'n.

SOUTHEAST

Atlanta, Ga.—Mail addressed to Bealmer & Sons has been returned marked "unclaimed."

Charleston, W. Va.—The capital stock of the Charleston Mfg. & Produce Co. has been increased from \$300,000 to \$450,000.

Dover, Del.—The Delaware Breakwater Terminal Corp. has been incorporated for \$15,000,000 by H. R. Burton, W. R. Townsend and J. S. Carter. They expect to erect an elvtr., coal piers and other shipping facilities.

TENNESSEE

Lebanon, Tenn.—Ben Sanders has been selected as general mgr. of the Middle Tennessee Mills.

Memphis, Tenn.—Mail addressed to the manager of the Taylor Commission Co. has been returned marked "unclaimed."

Trenton, Tenn.—J. J. Tatem will open a wholesale flour, feed and grain business within a few weeks. He will handle feeds and grains in carlots, doing a brokerage business.

TEXAS

Weatherford, Tex.—I am contemplating building a concrete storage elvtr. here to replace the one destroyed by fire in June.—H. J. Radfish.

Robstown, Tex.—W. A. Koonce & Co., Inc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000, by Wm. Bauer, Jr., W. A. Koonce, and G. F. Dryden.

Greenville, Tex.—F. J. Phillips, 65, pres. of the Greenville Mill & Elvtr. Co., died at a hospital in Galveston while on a business trip. Mr. Phillips is well known among mill and elvtr. men. He is survived by a widow and children.

Seguin, Tex.—The Seguin Mfg. & Power Co. has let contracts for the remodeling of its 600-bbl. plant. Work will be finished before the end of the crop.

Cisco, Tex.—I sold the business of the Cisco Grain Elvtr. to E. H. Carpenter, who is operating it as a feed store under the name of Cisco Grain Co.—H. J. Bradfish.

Fort Worth, Tex.—It is reported that Kay Kimball will move his headquarters here from Sherman, after his plant has been completed. He has been operating mills at Sherman, Whitewright and Wolfe City. Many of the officers of his company will be transferred here.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Pioneer Flour Mills have let the machinery contracts for the new 1,200-bbl. unit. Work will start as soon as the building contract is awarded. The new unit will be of brick and concrete construction and seven stories high, adjoining the present plant. An electric power plant will be added and the steam power discarded. A two-story warehouse for flour and feed storage will be built on three sides of the mill building. Antifriction bearings will be used thruout the entire plant. The unit will be in operation in the fall.

WASHINGTON

Everett, Wash.—The Community Flour Mills have been incorporated for \$30,000. The incorporators are A. Butcher and G. Engler.

Rockford, Wash.—J. Daniels, mgr. of the Rockford-Worley Feed & Grain Co., suffered

a broken leg from a sack of flour falling on him.

Seattle, Wash.—The Northern Grain & Warehouse Co. has been operating as Strauss & Co., Inc., and is a branch of Strauss & Co. of London.

Everett, Wash.—The property of the former Everett Flour Mills was brot in to the possession of the Portland Flour Mills company by a sheriff's deed filed Feb. 14. The amount stipulated in the deed was \$30,000.

WISCONSIN

Dalton, Wis.—The Sarrington Mill Co. sustained a total loss by fire on their flour mill Mar. 5.

Osceola, Wis.—A small loss was suffered by the Bloomer Mill Co. on its warehouse Feb. 17, from exposure.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

The offices of Henry Rang & Co., have been removed to the Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

The Richardson Feed & Grain Co. has been incorporated for \$10,000 by C. A. Richardson, J. Ely and J. J. Flynn.

The March rate of interest has been determined by the Finance Com'te of the Chamber of Commerce at 6½%.

The following members have been admitted to the Chamber of Commerce: J. R. Schaber, R. W. Little, R. W. Little, Minneapolis. The memberships of A. J. Hinton and E. Rindskoff have been transferred.

Sydney Anderson Condemns the McNary-Haugen Bill.

A wave of protest against enactment of the pending McNary-Haugen export corporation bill which began with Oklahoma and Kansas farmers has swept the entire grain and livestock belt.

Sharp division is shown among farmers of the Northwest where the measure was supposed to have had the solid support of agriculture. Congressman Sydney Anderson's warning that the "unworkable" law would only bring further grief to the American farmer is reported to have almost completely turned the tide against the bill in the Northwest.

Congressman Anderson, who has been a leading figure in congressional agricultural activity in recent years, takes a stand similar to Secretary Hoover's in opposing the bill. He says:

In the first place, the provisions of the bill are not confined to wheat, but apply as well to flour, corn, raw cotton, wool, cattle, sheep, swine or any of the food products of cattle, sheep, or swine. Our exports of corn, cattle, sheep and swine as such virtually are negligible. With respect to cotton, the ratio price would be below the present prices, so that very little advantage could come to the producer. No one even has attempted to show how this bill can be made applicable to hogs and cattle in such a way that the farmer will receive any benefits from its operation.

It is quite clear that the bill has no real application, except to wheat and that the remaining products are put into the bill for political purposes only, in the hope that some Congressmen and farmers will be fooled into believing that they are going to get some advantage out of the passage of this legislation. For some reason or other, the authors of this bill omitted to include in its provisions rye, oats and barley, altho they should have known that in the principal countries to which we export wheat, rye is used to a very large extent interchangeably with wheat and the price of wheat is affected directly by the price of rye.

The fundamental weakness of the bill lies in the fact that it assumes that the price of agricultural commodities should be made by the price of other commodities. We cannot have a ratio price for wheat, for example, resulting from a calculated relationship between farm products and all commodities, without having the ratio price of wheat depend entirely on the status of the all-commodity index.

The leveling of prices is a process in two directions, not in one only, and to re-establish the relationship between farm prices and other prices it is necessary not only that farm prices come up, but that other prices come down. This process has been and is going on and will continue to do so to the ultimate benefit of the farmer if he is not induced to follow the price fixing rainbow chasers.

The idea that the price of a farm product or group of farm products can by a miracle of government action be made to bear a continually definite relationship to the ever changing and uncontrolled prices of other groups of commodities is a fallacy.

An analysis of the figures submitted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture shows that this ratio price will fluctuate from month to month and inasmuch as the bill removes all possibility of hedging these fluctuations will tend to destroy all stability in the grain business. Indeed the bill makes it absolutely impossible for one who buys wheat on a ratio price one month not to lose money or make money if he sells it on the ratio price of the next or some other month.

Where is the ratio price to be applied? Is it to be based on New York, Chicago or some other point or are we to have different ratio prices for all of the terminals and how is it proposed that the ratio price shall be reflected back to the farmer through the local elevator? There are several classes of wheat and several grades within each class.

The whole ratio price proposition is absolutely unsound, impracticable and unworkable, it would be far better and far easier in my opinion, to establish a fixed price and undertake to maintain it through the crop year and it would be just as fair to everybody concerned.

No miller can afford under this bill to take chances which this price ratio proposition imposes on him, consequently the miller's purchase of wheat will immediately be reduced to a hand-to-mouth basis, that is to say he will only buy wheat as fast as he can get orders for flour at a price which will make him whole on what he has to pay for wheat.

Please let me make it clear in this connection that I am not worrying about what will happen to the miller under these circumstances; he will take care of himself. What disturbs me is what will happen to the farmer when the miller and the grain dealer expands his margin and covers his added risks as he will be forced to do under the operation of this bill.

Scrip and Speculation: Now then it is proposed by this bill to pay the farmer for his wheat or other products partly in cash and partly in scrip, which is to be paid for by the buyer of the products at a price stipulated by the commission and delivered to the farmer in lieu of a part of the price he is to receive. This scrip is to be redeemable in a percentage representing the difference between the original amount paid for the scrip by the buyer of the wheat or other specified farm products less the loss made on foreign sales and less the expense of operation of the government's agencies. As the losses of the commission and therefore the ultimate value of the scrip depends in part on the fluctuation of all the commodity index in this country and the price of wheat abroad, this scrip furnishes a splendid opportunity for speculation. It likewise furnishes abundant opportunity for fraud, especially inasmuch as the penalties connected with the purchase and delivery of the scrip are civil penalties only.

Feedstuffs

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—The Western Corn Millers met here on March 8.

MOUNT JEWETT, PA.—The feed mill of E. Colquist suffered a fire loss on Feb. 27.

MOBILE, ALA.—J. Curtis, L. W. Waller and others have incorporated the Curtis Feed Co.

WEBSTER CITY, IA.—H. C. Burman has added a chicken feed department to his tire business.

GRINNELL, IA.—H. Bellas recently bot the feed mill of Cal Williams and has taken possession.

WEBSTER CITY, IA.—The Economy Feed Store has been recently opened by G. E. Kent and A. T. Smith.

SONOMA, CAL.—Batto & Sons, Inc., have completed and are now using their new feed warehouse here.

MALVERN, ARK.—T. S. Day has opened Day's Feed House and will sell, both retail and wholesale, feed, flour and heavy groceries.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Charles G. Lewis, superintendent of the Superior Feed Co., died on the morning of Feb. 20, after a week's illness with pneumonia.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Acme-Evans Mfg. Co. has let a contract for the machinery to be installed in its new corn products, sweet and dry feed plants.

LIVERMORE, KY.—The New Standard Feed & Grocery Co. is building a warehouse near the L. & N. R. R. station. It will do wholesale and retail dealing in feeds.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—J. J. Reid, who recently added cereal and feed machinery in the Lawrence Warehouse Co. plant, now owns a half interest in that concern.

SHELBY, O.—The Grafton Flour Mfg. & Grain Elvtr. Co. bot the mill formerly owned by the Whole Wheat Products Co. Dairy and poultry feeds will be manufactured.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—J. S. Forrest, formerly with the American Linseed Co. is with the Sheffield Elvtr. Co., and will specialize in products for mixed feed manufacturers.

PEORIA, ILL.—The American Milling Co. has registered trade mark No. 190,904 for stock feed. It consists of the word "Amco" imprinted in a semi-circular arch, in black letters.

CRAIG, MO.—T. J. Nauman is trying to interest a Liberty, Neb., firm in the building of an alfalfa feed mill at Craig where many of the farmers have found the crop more profitable than grain.

KLONDIKE, WIS.—A valuable cow owned by James Schwiner suffered rather sudden death recently. Autopsy revealed about a pound of shingle nails in her reticulum, the animal having added nails to her diet. It was learned that Schwiner shingled his barn several months ago and the crew of workmen accidentally dropped about a dollar's worth of the nails in the hay-mow below.

Exports of Feedstuffs.

Exports of feedstuffs during January compared with January, 1923, and for seven months ending with January are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	January, 1924.	1923.	7 mo. ending January, 1924.	1923.
Bran and middlings, tons	59	237	863	1,766
Cocunut cake, lbs.			4,000	31,079
Corn cake, lbs.				670,500
Cottonseed meal, lbs.	953,140	5,296,800	31,183,786	95,170,456
Linseed meal, lbs.	90,549	6,018,410	4,959,705	16,862,897
Linseed cake, lbs.	30,327,394	49,503,422	258,387,060	281,501,288
Other millfeed, tons	1,324	1,101	4,442	27,415

OSTERBURG, PA.—Additional fireproof grain storage tanks will be added to elvtr. plant as needed, also latest improved machinery for manufacturing stock, dairy and poultry feeds. —Griffith Grain Co.

CUERO, TEX.—The Cuero Mill & Feed Co. has completed the installation of machinery and finished the adjusting in its recently erected plant here. This new plant is being operated by P. G. Witte, the vice-pres.

ANDERSON, IND.—The Wilson-Dabe Feed Co. was lately incorporated with a capital of \$15,000, to manufacture and sell feeds and farm supplies. The directors are E. M. Wilson, W. H. Dabe and E. J. Dougherty.

RAISINS of poor quality, not fit for human consumption, have been combined with raisin sirup and roughage in a new Pacific coast stock feed. It is produced at the stemming plants of the Sun Maid Raisin Growers' Ass'n.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Robinson Mfg. Co. flour and feed mill machinery manufacturers of Muncy, Pa., has established an office here, which will be the main office of that company in the Middle West. C. L. Kimble, mlg. engineer, is in charge.

SHELBY, O.—The Grafton Flour Milling & Grain Elevator Co., of Grafton, O., recently purchased the Shelby Mill building from the receiver and it is understood they intend converting it into a manufacturing plant for chick, dairy and horse feed.

HARRISON, ARK.—P. Middleton of Omaha has recently purchased the Casey feed store. Since the former owner, J. W. Casey, was killed, the business, owned by his widow, was conducted by W. A. Crawle, who will continue to serve the new owner.

BELLEVUE, O.—The Orebaugh Milling Co., Norwalk, O., has bot the property of the Bellevue Flour Mills here. Recently they started to remodel and equip it for the manufacture of dairy feeds. Henry Brand, of Shelby, O., is connected with this firm.

A COMMITTEE to make a study of the rules governing transactions in feedstuffs, as amended at the Des Moines meeting of the U. S. Feed Distributors' Ass'n, Oct. 1, 1923, has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

MORRISTOWN, TENN.—A feed mill for the manufacture of molasses feeds for horses and cattle is being built by the Morristown Flour Mills. It is to have a capacity of about 4,000 bags per 11-hour day. It is expected to be ready for operation early in April. Poultry feeds will be a sideline.

GALVA, ILL.—Heflebower & Peterson Co. has remodeled its elevator. The new mill is equipped with a 60-h.p. motor and will grind all kinds of feed. A number of bins have been built so that many orders may be handled at the same time and the farmer will not have to wait for the grain to be ground.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.—The Whyte Commission Co. has changed its firm name to Whyte Feed Mills. They have been manufacturing mixed feed and changed the name to Whyte Feed Mills so as to make it conform more closely to what they were doing. The brands and names of its feeds remain the same.

THE AUTOCLAVING of cottonseed meal destroys the poison peculiar to it, it is stated in a recent report by C. T. Dowell, Chemist, and Paul Menaul, Ass't Chemist, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, who have been conducting experiments along those lines. They have not yet reached any definite conclusions as to exactly what it is in the process of steaming and pressing and drying of the cottonseed that destroys the poison but they know that the toxin is largely removed in that way. Experiments conducted with pigs and sheep proved that the animals fed on autoclaved cottonseed meal were of greater weight by several pounds, at the end of 90 days, than those fed on straight, commercial, cottonseed meal.

RECENT STATISTICS inform us that 85 per cent of the United States corn crop is fed to livestock and somewhat less than 10 per cent is used for human food. About 40 per cent of it is fed to swine on the farms and horses and cattle use about 20 and 15 per cent, respectively. Corn exports never have been large.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange has registered trade mark No. 187,210 for cattle and poultry feeds. In the background there are lines representing the rays of the sun with the sun itself obscured by a double isosceles triangle. A semi-circular scroll takes in two sides of the triangle and "Eastern States" is imprinted thereupon.

FORT MORGAN, COLO.—The Superior Milling Co.'s Fort Morgan alfalfa mill was burned about 10 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 4, supposedly from a locomotive spark originating from a C. B. & Q. freight engine. The mill room containing the machinery of the plant and eighty tons of unbaled hay and two wagons were burned, the loss running into the thousands. The loss was all covered by insurance, and William Bodley of the office here, says the company will rebuild this plant immediately.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co.'s plant was damaged recently and part of its machinery was wrecked when 200,000 pounds of grain kept in storerooms on the first and second floors crashed thru to the basement. It is believed that the gnawing of rats had weakened a girder in the second floor upon which half this weight of grain rested. When the grain kept there avalanched thru on the grain in the storeroom below, the first floor gave way and the whole slid to the basement. Loss is estimated at \$10,000, not covered by insurance. The floors and machinery have already been repaired.

COMPLAINTS HAVE recently been filed against some of the members of the Texas Grain Dealers' Ass'n regarding the Net Container Act. The fourth section clearly reads as follows: "Except as otherwise herein provided, the net quantity of the contents in all cases of foodstuff, feed or other commodities, sold or offered for sale, if in package form, other than drugs so sold in packages or containers, must be plainly and conspicuously marked in terms of weight, measure or numerical count, on the outside of the covering or container. The quantity of the contents so marked shall be the amount of such foodstuffs, feed or commodity in the package. The statement of the quantity of the contents shall be plain and conspicuous, shall not be a part of or obscured by any legend or design, and shall be so placed and in such characters as to be readily seen and clearly legible when the size of the package and circumstances under which it is ordinarily examined by purchasers or consumers are taken into consideration."

CHILLICOTHE, ILL.—It is reported that the Mid-West Grain Products Corporation intends to build a huge grain alcohol plant on a 20-acre factory site here. The contracts are in the hands of Hagerty Bros. Co., Peoria. If it can come to the proper figure terms with the Mid-West Corp. the plant will be built at once. The Corporation is financed for this enterprise by a sale of \$1,000,000 worth of common stock and it will issue \$500,000 in bonds as soon as

Feed Movement in February.

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Baltimore, tons	3,248	1,975		
Chicago, lbs.	32,557,000	22,134,000	96,937,000	82,839,000
Cincinnati, tons	10,336	8,035		
Pt. Worth, cars	255	156		
Kans. City, tons	35,172	22,492	40,676	27,280
Milwaukee, tons	3,780	1,330	21,774	32,140
New York, tons	229			
Peoria, tons...	38,400	29,200	36,470	24,745
San Francisco, tons	7,945	3,751		
St. Louis, sacks	130,850	152,830	829,160	765,410

the plant is erected. The initial capacity of the prospective plant is set at 5,000 bushels of corn daily. Plans call for development to a daily capacity of 15,000 bushels within a few months. A few of the products to be manufactured are commercial and denatured alcohol, oils and products used for fuels and explosives made from grain, straight grain alcohol for commercial chemical purposes, and vinegar, corn oil and solvents.

Home and Prepared Mixtures.

Deceived by an apparent saving, many a farmer has unwisely ventured to mix his own stock feeds. The immediate saving fools him and when he finds that he can take several grains, grind them up, and mix them together in varying proportions at a cost of \$10 to \$20 less per ton than prepared feeds would cost, he snaps at the opportunity and pats himself on the back for being a very thrifty fellow.

That was the idea a dairy farmer up in Michigan had when he prepared a ration consisting of 2 parts bran, 1 part middlings, 1 part oil meal, 1 part ground oats and 1½ parts ground rye, to feed to his dairy cows, at a total cost of \$37.60. This ton of home-mixed feed produced 2,800 pounds of milk which sold at \$56.00.

A properly prepared dairy feed was selling in his town at the time for \$54.00 per ton which was \$16.40 more than the cost of the homemixed kind. Under test this feed produced 6,000 pounds of milk, which at the same rate sold for \$120.00. By mixing his own feed the farmer saved \$16.40 in first cost and lost \$64.00 on production.

Paper and pencil figures proved that the cost per 100 pounds of milk produced by the home-mixed ration was \$1.35; while the cost for the same amount of milk produced by the prepared feed was 90c. Those figures speak for themselves.

Feed Manufacturers' Informal Conference.

On the invitation of the Executive Committee of the American Feed Manufacturers' ass'n, feed manufacturers from several surrounding states attended an informal conference held Feb. 12, in the Tower room of the Union League Club, Chicago. A luncheon was served and almost everyone, members and non-members, staid thruout the afternoon discussions, which did not end until late.

W. E. SUITS, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided over the meeting. He explained that the conference had been called at the request of some of the members, who thought the feed manufacturers ought to get together oftener than once a year, for the discussion of their business problems, and an exchange of ideas. A further suggestion, under consideration, he added, was the holding of regional meetings of the ass'n from time to time at such centrally located points as would cause the minimum of expense and loss of time from business of those attending.

GENERAL DISCUSSION of these suggestions revealed that almost all those present favored the idea of holding frequent meetings tho many differed on the method to be used in arranging them. Some wanted district or group meetings. Others doubted the effectiveness of such a plan.

The discussion of feed trade conditions proved that the expected increase of business for the past few weeks has been disappointingly small. Farmers have been mixing their own feeds to a large extent. However, it was shown that the important feed consuming territories are steadily increasing the use of scientifically balanced rations.

SEVERAL manufacturers were dissatisfied over purchases of cotton seed meal and cake. In analyzing many of the shipments they found a lower protein content than the purchase contract called for. This causes trouble in keep-

ing the manufactured feeds, in which this ingredient is used, uniform. Frequently the buyers of such material have found weight deficiencies, and they complained that they were having considerable trouble in getting their claims adjusted. It was generally thought that a committee representing the American Feed Manufacturers' ass'n should confer with Cotton Seed Crushers' ass'n officials in an effort to secure relief from these difficulties.

T. E. SNYDER, Chicago, and B. T. Manard, New Orleans, reviewed the molasses situation. Facts and figures relating to the anticipated and available supply in both Cuba and America, indicated continued strength of the market and restricted shipments.

At the conclusion of the meeting R. M. Field, chairman of the ass'n's traffic committee, reviewed traffic and rate matters that had been engaging the attention of his committee. His talk proved a revelation, even to those who were already quite familiar with the work he and his committee were doing.

Prevention Cheaper Than Cure.

A point in favor of the installation of magnetic separators for the removing of tramp iron from grains as they are put in the elevators or fed into the grinders, is observed by veterinaries who have had much experience with cows. It has been learned that over fifty per cent of the milk cows killed in public slaughter houses are suffering from foreign bodies, little pieces of iron, nails, wire, pins, nuts, screws, etc., in the second stomach. The sharp and slender ones do a great deal of harm as they frequently work thru the walls of the reticulum and into, or thru, other vital organs where their destructive work is done. The remedy is not an easy matter. If the animal is not extremely valuable she is killed before she loses flesh. If she be of great value laxatives and stimulants are extensively used in the gambling hope of permanently imbedding the offending object so it will do no further harm. Operation seldom proves successful as the parts involved are so delicate that it is hardly possible for human hands to manipulate them and have the animal remain in a living condition. A cure is rarely effected and the best insurance is that of iron free feed.

Not infrequently such damage is caused by small bits of iron, steel chips, tag wire, and the like, that have passed thru the mills of the prepared feed manufacturer. It is not unusual for extremely valuable animals to suffer from that source, for the farmer is inclined to feed his valuable stock with prepared feed sooner than his lesser animals.

Cows are not the only animals that unconsciously swallow these foreign bodies with their rations of mixed feed. Practically every domestic animal will do so.

An Indiana farmer who owned an excellent herd of pigs had fed them with prepared feed and for some time they thrived on it, making good gains and seemed to promise to be a source of profit. Then the animals suddenly began dying off. A veterinary was called and an autopsy made, which showed that small, sharp pieces of iron had lodged in the stomachs and intestines of the animals. It had been eaten with the ready mixed hog feed.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." In the case of foreign bodies in the prepared feeds an ounce of prevention is worth a dozen pounds of cure, worth more pounds of cure than a person can think of in one heap. The place for preventive measures to be taken is where the feed is manufactured and the manufacturer is the person to take them.

The installation of powerful magnetic separators to remove the dangerous particles will relieve the worries of many an elevator man and feed manufacturer. And in the mills where they are used the products can be guaranteed "iron-free."

Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants Meet.

The Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants held its annual mid-winter meeting in the Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 21 and 22. Almost 200 members, representing retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers, were present maintaining the high average of attendance which characterizes these meetings.

W. S. Van Derzee, pres. of the federation, called the convention to order.

Fred Banks, pres. of the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the dealers to Binghamton.

F. C. Jones, the federation's sec'y, responded, remarking that "it was thirteen years ago that the first feed dealers' ass'n was organized in the State of New York," and that, with the exception of two, all the meetings had been held in Binghamton.

Pres. Van Derzee gave a short talk and appointed a committee on resolutions.

Adjourned for luncheon.

In the afternoon session the pres. gave the floor over to Sec'y Jones, who introduced Charles L. Carrier of Sherburne, N. Y., the first pres. of the old Tri-State's ass'n. Mr. Carrier spoke interestingly on "Theorists in Government," laying stress on the dangers of too much theory and meddling with legitimate business by governmental authorities. In Lincoln's time there was one person employed by the government for every 800 of the population. Now there is one for every 36.

Following the discussion which opened after Mr. Carrier's address, Mr. Boyce, of the Thomas-Boyce Co., talked on member's interest in the affairs of the ass'n, declaring that the officers must be supported for the good of every member.

Sec'y L. F. Brown, of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, spoke on the "Open Formula." Little doubt remained, after he had finished, but that it was both a snare and a delusion. He quoted such authorities as the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Chemistry, of Washington, D. C.

When the open meeting finished, the dealers held a closed session and discussed some of the intricate problems that confronted them. Many of those present participated and, at times the discussion closely resembled a debate.

The regular banquet took place in the evening with a jazz band furnishing music and Ed. Weeks leading in a number of songs. The main feature of the evening was an address by Roy S. Smith, who is executive sec'y of the Albany Chamber of Commerce and a splendid speaker. He gave an inspirational talk on "Service."

Albert J. Thompson, of Wycombe, Pa., pres. of the southeastern Pennsylvania Feed Merchants' ass'n, was the first speaker at Friday morning's session. He talked on "What Has Played Hob with the Feed Business?" and thoroly discussed co-operative buying, condition of the dairy industry, and methods, both good and bad, in the industry itself.

He talked about the milling business as it was 35 years ago when numerous small mills ground out the flour with which the housewife baked her bread. They were prosperous and progressive at that time. But now they have suffered a decline. The big mills of the north and northwest have captured the business and the baker now bakes the bread. Comparing the feed business of today with the milling business of that day, Mr. Thompson said:

"The question then today is, Is the feed business to undergo a radical change and a different method of manufacture and distribution adopted? Is the retail feed merchant going into the discard and follow the small eastern country miller? What an opportunity for someone to establish a reputation as a wise prophet! Would that a Bok would hang up a prize of \$100,000 for the best solution of the present problem."

He followed thru with the three phases of

the business previously spoken of and finished with, "But if we are unwilling or incapable of meeting the situation by more efficiency, better service (and much as we dislike the sound of the word sometimes), by more co-operation thru the whole range of feed distribution from the manufacturer to consumer, then we are bound for a long drawn out and painful extermination."

Mr. Fee, of the Department of Farms and Markets of the State of New York, following Mr. Thompson, briefly outlined the old and new methods of feeding, making contrasts and comparisons.

Sec'y Charles Quinn of the Grain Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n, showed the necessity of defeating the McNary-Haugen and the Norris bills, which, if passed, would bring the government into the grain business.

O. E. M. Keller, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, talked on "Co-operation." Extracts from his speech follow:

The successful feed dealer of today is not a warehouse man any more, he has got to be a merchandiser who not only co-operates and gives service, but also lets his world know that he is co-operating and giving service and doing it economically, and that he is only getting a return commensurate with the service rendered—more and more is business telling the public what it costs to do business and what profit it is making.

I would say the first step in this direction would be a knowledge of the cost to do business. Your business is justified, therefore its expense is justified, and if particular expense is sound and in line with that of your line of business, you can justify it without apology to the public. Knowing your total cost of doing business, and your present volume, your cost per unit is easily determined, and then that cost per unit should be obtained and speculation should not be relied upon to make up the deficit created by selling certain commodities below the actual cost of distribution.

The fundamental policy of most manufacturers is to work on the basis of replacement cost or, in other words, on the market. We know our average per ton cost over a reasonable period and that, plus a profit, is added to the market price each day. Your business should be run likewise and there should be a fair balance and a closer parity between what you add to raw materials and what you add to mixed feeds. If it cost you 10% to do business, it is not right nor good business on your part to add only 5% to bran and add 15% to mixed feeds—because the chances are that they will not average out 10%. There is just so much feed consumed in your locality and as long as your distribution is local, every ton sold at 5% or so below your average cost of doing business, eliminates a ton of your year's total and eliminates it at a loss.

Select a reputable, responsible manufacturer and avail yourself of the services which he offers. Believe him to be honest, and earnest in his desire to serve you and your customers. Make up your mind that you are going to handle, feature, and push some certain reputable line of mixed feeds. I have yet to see the first retail feed dealer that has made a real success, or established himself solidly and substantially, by handling only raw materials.

On the other hand, the dealers who have been most consistent in their profits and have held their trade thru thick and thin, are those who tied up to and featured well known and reputable brands of mixed feeds. Think it over and see if it doesn't startle you as a fact. Bran, middlings, cottonseed, etc., are anybody's game, therefore one beautiful mess of competition. But a good line of mixed feeds once established, is yours, and trade can be held on it and competition becomes something other than a gamble or cut-throat game.

Co-operation being the order of the day, take advantage of it, and devise and operate a good co-operative system of your own.

Manufacturers and salesmen held separate meetings in the afternoon to discuss problems peculiar to their respective vocations.

Among the resolutions adopted at the closing session on Friday, Feb. 21, was:

RESOLVED, That we as individual feed merchants buy strictly from good reliable firms,—concerns that make delivery as per contract,—as in the feed business there is so much change in price if we buy of an irresponsible concern, and if prices go up the chances are that we have to wait a long time to get the goods; and in some cases we do not get them at all if prices go against the seller; whereas if we buy of good concerns we invariably get delivery as per contract. It would save the officers of the federation much trouble in not having to adjust such cases.

Carrier May Deliver Goods without Surrender of B/L.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota gave judgment Jan. 18, 1924, against the director-general of railroads in favor of Jos. Weinstein in a suit brot to recover his loss thru the handling of B/L.

Weinstein, at Butte, Mont., sold a car of apples to the Boyer-Sicard Co., at Minneapolis, Minn., but failed to ship and buyer made claim on him for damages. A week later the company offered to sell Weinstein root vegetables, and he wired an acceptance, and was informed the order would be filled if his bank would guarantee the payment of draft. His bank guaranteed payment and draft was put thru bank for \$450, Mar. 7, 1919.

Apparently to force payment of its old claim the Boyer Sicard Co., on learning that the draft had been paid drew a second draft and attached it to B/L, S/O, notify Weinstein. Instead of paying this second draft Weinstein took the first draft for \$450 to the station agent at Butte, to show he had paid for the vegetables and was the owner. The agent then gave him the car without surrender of B/L.

Boyer Sicard then brot suit against the U. S. R. R. Administration for having delivered the car without surrender of B/L, demanding \$403 damages. The agent at Butte told Weinstein the railroad company had been sued and had paid claim, and urged Weinstein to pay the \$403 and get release of the B/L. The agent told Weinstein that he, the agent, would have to reimburse the railroad company unless Weinstein made good. Believing his statements, he gave his check for \$403 Mar. 3, 1920, but the railroad company did not pay the claim of Boyer Sicard until Mar. 20.

The court said: Defendant's counsel contend that as a matter of law a person is not damaged if he is induced by false statements to pay a debt he is legally bound to pay. This assumes that plaintiff was legally bound to pay the claim the Boyer Sicard Co. asserted against defendant. Of course he was not bound to pay for the carload of vegetables a second time. He believed the \$450 draft he had already paid represented the purchase price of the vegetables, and so did the agent at Butte. When he paid it he did not know that the Boyer Sicard Co. was adroitly getting money from him to satisfy its claim arising from the apple transaction. That fact did not come to light until later. Plaintiff was in a position to assert that he was the true owner of the vegetables. If he was, the Boyer Sicard Co. could not compel defendant to pay its claim merely because it had allowed plaintiff to take possession of the car without bringing in the B/L. *Banik v. C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co.*, 147 Minn. 175, 179 N. W. 899. But if the Boyer Sicard Co. had sued and recovered a judgment which had been paid, plaintiff might have been in duty bound to reimburse the defendant. He testified that he believed statements of defendant's agents to the effect that this was substantially what had occurred; that he had frequently told them not to pay the claim, that the Boyer Sicard Co. "cannot come with *** clean hands *** and sue the railroad. *** Sicard will not sue." He was persuaded to pay by a statement which was not true. He was injured, notwithstanding the subsequent payment of the claim. His money was used to make good a representation which was not true.—196 N. W. 933.

PROFESSOR F. F. Jordan said that the trained economist who can accurately forecast market conditions will be one of the needs of the growing industrial world in the very near future, in a recent address before the Advertising Club of Indianapolis, at the Chamber of Commerce. Evidently the Prof. has taken a post-graduate course in the Forecaster's College.

THE INTENSE development of wheat growing in the United States is given as the cause for heavy imports of nitrate from Chile. The imports for last August reached 150,000 tons whereas the corresponding months for 1922 showed importation of only 42,000 tons. France is obliged to import some millions of tons of grain every year because of the lack of nourishing compounds in her land. It is claimed that every ton of nitrate imported by the United States from Chile represents three tons of wheat that will eventually be sold to France.

Seeds

FORT WAYNE, IND.—Our clover seed crop was almost a failure this year.—Kraus & Apfelbaum.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—L. E. White succeeds D. W. Park as administrative officer in charge of the federal seed loan collection here.

LINCOLN, NEB.—W. L. Kirby, of Lansing, Mich., a man with much banking experience, is the new sec'y and treas. of the Gunn Seed Co. here.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Trade in seeds is very good at the present time and we are looking forward to another six weeks of excellent marketing.—Ross Seed Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.—J. Oliver Johnson Seed Co., Inc., has purchased a new three-story building which they will remodel into a warehouse with 60,000 sq. ft. of floor space.

DIERFELDER, ILL.—Seed trade has been very good with us up until the present time, and we should have a brisk trade until the planting season is over.—J. M. Schultz.

MOSCOW, IDA.—R. K. Bonnett, formerly of the University of Idaho, recently purchased an interest in the Washburn and Wilson Seed Co. and takes charge of the garden seed department.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—In reference to disturbance in trade, mostly on red clover and alfalfa seeds. The seed merchants are not accustomed to sending out unacclimated seeds.—Chas. E. Prunty.

NAMPA, IDA.—J. L. Dewitt and his brother of Moscow, both experienced seed growers will expand their seed business, and cater to the home trade. J. L. Dewitt has been growing seeds for eastern houses.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The Lackawanna Terminal Stores lost its frame metal clad warehouse, together with \$40,000 worth of seed by fire Mar. 2, at night. Fully insured. The main building was not damaged.

THE J. M. McCULLOUGH'S SONS Co., of Cincinnati, O., specialists in grass seeds, has put out an interesting little booklet entitled "From Tee to Green." It discusses the grass for golf courses question quite extensively.

EUGENE, ORE.—The Ideal Feed & Seed store was recently purchased by the Elliott Implement Co. In addition to the feed and seed business the Elliott concern will continue to handle farm machinery and equipment.

ORLAND, CAL.—J. H. Stinger has leased a building as the new location for his feed and seed business. This building will give him nearly twice the floor space he previously had besides an attractive front for display purposes.

Receipts and Shipments of Seeds.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1923, were as follows:

Receipts		Shipments	
1924	1923	1924	1923
FLAXSEED			
Chicago, bus.....	59,000	11,000	2,000
Duluth, bus.....	111,345	56,742	229,012
Milwaukee, bus....	14,250	108,610	54,955
Minneapolis, bus..	249,700	248,720	132,320
New York, bus.....	128,500	.....	3,921
Superior, bus.....	119,979	52,368	126,521
Winnipeg, bus.....	130	.....	153,920
TIMOTHY			
Chicago, lbs.....	1,298,000	1,352,000	2,031,000
Milwaukee, lbs.....	272,100	661,880	1,146,965
Toledo, bags.....	880	130	1,373
CLOVER			
Chicago, lbs.....	1,641,000	629,000	1,105,000
New York, bags....	.....	.....	3,921
Milwaukee, lbs.....	137,705	113,824	1,072,625
Toledo, bags.....	7,286	6,024	6,122
KAFIR AND MILO			
Cincinnati, O., lbs.	2,400	3,600	.....
Kansas City, bus..	578,500	233,200	308,000
St. Joseph, lbs....	4,500	4,500	.....
St. Louis, lbs.....	30,000	28,000	22,100
Wichita, bus.....	73,600	9,600	14,245
ALSIKE			
Toledo, bags.....	466	862	1,373

MASON CITY, IA.—The J. W. Hare Seed Store, has been resold to J. W. Hare at public auction. Financial losses caused the company to become bankrupt. Friends of Mr. Hare have advanced him credit with which to resume his business.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—The West Branch Co-op. Seed Growers Ass'n has registered trade mark No. 187,398 under class 1, raw or partly prepared materials. It is descriptive of field seeds and consists of the name and address of the Corp. encircling a depending bunch of husked corn.

MECHANICSBURG, O.—The Ohio Seed & Products Co., has been incorporated by Therkildson, W. P. Munger, H. A. Toland, J. M. Schooler, and Paul M. Herbert, with a capital of \$50,000. This company will take over the holdings of the recently re-organized Wing Flower & Seed Co.

MORRIS, MINN.—Alfalfa growers from all sections of Minnesota met here and organized the Minnesota Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Ass'n. C. F. Kirk of Morris, was elected pres., C. F. Kirkwood of Starbuck, vice pres., and R. F. Crim of the University Farm School, St. Paul, sec'y and treas.

DECORAH, IA.—J. T. Tait, trustee, and John G. Chalmers, referee, are sending creditors of the Adams Seed Co., local checks for 1% of their claims, being the first and final dividend. Settling bankrupt estates thru a creditors' com'te generally results in the creditors getting much more from the assets than when settled thru the courts.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The retail store and stock of the Sluis Seed Store here has been sold entire to A. Molenhouse. Business will continue as before with both the wholesale and retail divisions. Mr. Molenhouse's brother will associate with him in the running of the store. Mr. Van Wyck of the Sluis Co. will remain with the new organization.

CHEHALIS, WASH.—L. J. Mitchell, local southwest Washington representative of the Chas. H. Lilly Co., says that his company hopes to greatly extend its operations in the Chehalis district. It is particularly interested in developing the red clover seed industry around here. That seed is now a valuable commodity and is expected to remain so.

CHEHALIS, WASH.—A new seed cleaning plant will be early installed in this city by the Thompson Feed Co., which will operate it in connection with its feed business. It will be equipped with up-to-date equipment providing for the cleaning of clover, alsike and similar seeds, and grains and grasses of all kinds. The Thompson Co. carries on its seed operations in conjunction with the Chas. H. Lilly Co. of Seattle, one of the biggest seed operators in the country.

GOOD SEED CORN is scarce for the 1924 plantings and many farmers will have difficulty in procuring that of high-quality unless immediate steps are taken to locate a supply, according to the state seed analyst at the Geneva, N. Y., experiment station. The growing season of 1923 was unfavorable and followed by heavy frosts which did not allow the corn to properly mature he says, and urges farmers to test all seed corn before planting to make sure of its quality.

THE SEED CONTRACT of the Indiana state highway commission for the seed to be planted on the shoulders of newly-constructed roads to prevent erosion and keep down weeds, has been awarded C. Y. Foster & Sons, Carmel, Ind., by the commission. The commission will spend about \$2,500 for seeds and the Carmel company will deliver to about 35 points in Indiana. The prices will run as follows: 3,000 to 6,000 pounds of blue grass seed at 26½ cents a pound; 1,500 to 3,500 pounds of timothy seed at 9½ cents per pound; and 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of alsike clover seed at 17 cents a pound. E. G. Proulx, of Purdue University, state seed commissioner will inspect the seed.

TOLEDO, O.—October clover in excellent demand, ruling strong and sharply higher. It means new crop and domestic clover, as foreign crops are later than ours, and if they should have a surplus to export the seed would not arrive here until December. Some March longs traded over to October. Trading market may be expected for some time.—Southworth & Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Farmers in the Northwest who are very much discouraged over their returns from wheat are looking favorably to flax as a crop to reduce their wheat acreage and all signs point to a large increase in flax acreage this spring in the Northwestern states. The grain crop that satisfied the farmers in 1923 was flaxseed and this is why they feel it is safe to increase their acreage in this cereal.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

SHENANDOAH, IA.—Shenandoah is now among the country's radio broadcasters. Its station KFNF is conducted by the Henry Field Seed Co., and operated on 266 meters, using storage batteries only. Under fair conditions, it will cover the whole country with daily noonday concerts from 12:30 to 12:55 central standard time, and general concerts on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 7:30 to 9:00 p. m. Sacred song service from 6:30 to 7:30 p. m., will be broadcasted on Sundays.

BOISE, IDA.—The Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Ass'n recently filed suit for \$32,692.12, on six alleged causes of action, against the Federal Reserve Bank, of San Francisco, and the banking firm, D. W. Standrod & Co. E. W. Porter, Idaho's commissioner of finance and K. L. Scott, his deputy, are also named in the suit because they acted towards closing the business affairs of the Standrod Co., which was effected, it is alleged, Dec. 1, 1923. The plaintiff claims the Federal Reserve Bank is now holding money collected on certain drafts made payable to the Standrod Co., and that it has refused to turn the funds over to the seed company.

PURE DURUM SEED wheat is increasingly difficult to obtain. Federal Grain Supervisors for the three years, 1919, 1920, 1921, estimated that about 48% of the inspected durum wheat contained over 10% of other varieties and had to be graded as mixed. Approximately 30% of the mixed wheat marketed contains a large percentage of durum and one of the principal class of wheat with which it is mixed is hard red spring. Durum wheat raisers are being urged to procure and maintain pure seed stocks from the number of varieties that are now on the market. Among them are the Kubanka, Nodak, Mindum, Peliss, Pentad, Monad, Amber and Acme. Probably the variety best adapted to all the varying conditions in the durum wheat sections is Kubanka.

FRANKFORT, KY.—Kentucky hopes to become rid of the "curbstone dealers" in agricultural seeds and seed mixtures thru the introduction of House Bill 331 by Representative James T. Linton, of Logan county. This bill is similar to the uniform seed law that is now in effect in 22 states and will provide that the purchaser

of seeds may have full information as to the quality and purity of the seeds he buys. A provision of \$10,000 is made for its administration and enforcement. It calls for an examination and inspection of all seeds placed on sale, by the Kentucky Experiment Station. It provides that all such seeds shall carry a label giving the name, purity, per cent of germination and date of germination test, per cent of noxious weeds over a specified amount and name and address of the owner. Additional provision is made for the publication of seed analysis as the director may see fit.

A BILL for the stabilization of wheat has been reported from the senate agricultural com'te "without recommendation." Senator Gooding, Rep., Idaho, was the author. It provides for a stabilizing corporation to purchase grain at a guaranteed price based on \$1.50 a bushel for No. 1 northern whenever the market falls below that level. Imports of wheat and flour would be prohibited. More radical regulation of the individual.

HESS

GRAIN DRIERS CONDITIONERS

Moisture Testers and Accessories DOCKAGE SIEVES and SCALES

EMERSON KICKERS

Grain Testing and Sampling Apparatus

Write for free booklet

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

1207-1227 S. Western Ave.
CHICAGO

Imports and Exports of Seeds.

Imports and exports of seeds for January, compared with January, 1923, and for seven months ending with January, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	IMPORTS.			
	January 1923	January 1924	7 mos. ending January 1923	7 mos. ending January 1924
Alfalfa, lbs.	1,187,163	1,287,209	4,009,360	9,642,488
Beans, lbs.	28,246,179	3,056,519	80,647,640	22,664,196
Clover, lbs.	1,200,568	9,074,612	8,942,064	31,521,894
Other grass seeds, lbs.	1,072,240	198,116	8,264,270	3,779,038
Peas, lbs.	4,929,964	1,680,591	19,070,161	8,516,000
	EXPORTS.			
	January 1923	January 1924	7 mos. ending January 1923	7 mos. ending January 1924
Alfalfa, lbs.	23,977	15,506	271,174	262,352
Beans, bus.	47,995	61,508	378,015	478,876
Peas, bus.	8,909	8,004	53,518	77,922
Clover, lbs.	729,210	135,754	3,526,396	461,868
Timothy, lbs.	2,817,471	1,539,541	10,458,343	7,909,691
Other grass seeds, lbs.	641,675	235,953	3,058,906	2,566,607

Supreme Court Decisions

Seller Can Choose Customers.—A wholesaler's refusal to purchase further from a manufacturer, unless the manufacturer discontinued sales to a competitor, held not an "unfair method of competition," within the Federal Trade Commission Act (Comp. St. §§ 8836a-8836k); no element of conspiracy being involved. Under the Federal Trade Commission Act (Comp. St. §§ 8836a-8836k), the individual retains the right to exercise reasonable discretion in respect of his own business methods.—Federal Trade Commission v. Raymond Bros.-Clark Co. Supreme Court of the United States. 44 Sup. Ct. Rep. 162.

Landlord's Lien.—Where purchaser knew that the corn that he was buying was raised on rented land, he was liable under Rev. St. 1919, §§ 6893, 6895, to an assignee of the landlord for the value thereof to the extent of the unpaid rent. Where purchaser of crops grown on rented land, sued for the rent under Rev. St. 1919, § 6893, claims that a partial payment for the crops has been made prior to having received knowledge that the premises were rented, the burden is on him to show such fact and that he did not owe tenant a sufficient amount to cover the rent charge.—Freeman v. Ruth. Springfield Court of Appeals, Missouri. 257 S. W. 501.

Recovery of Loss in Transit.—A clause in a through B/L, providing that goods "destined to or taken from a station wharf or landing, at which there is no regularly appointed agent," should be held at owner's risk while in the yard after arrival, did not apply to city yards at which the company had a station. Where goods were shipped under a through B/L, evidence that, on arrival at destination and while in control of the carrier's agent, one of the car doors had been broken off and the place nailed up, held sufficient to sustain a recovery from the carrier for goods stolen from the car in transit.—St. Louis S. F. Ry. Co. v. Solomon & Wineberg. Supreme Court of Arkansas. 256 S. W. 862.

Artificial Mixtures Subject to Forfeiture.—It is common knowledge that generally the wild oat plant is regarded as a weed, in the sense that it is highly undesirable vegetation, and that the seed of the wild oat is not a food. The government is not estopped from maintaining forfeiture proceedings against an intentional mixture of cultivated and wild oats by the acts of a licensed inspector in certifying the oats. Where an artificial or intentional mixture of oats contained 23 per cent of foreign material, a percentage of which was wild oats, which had been intentionally added, branding the mixture "sample grade star oats" was a misbranding, subjecting it to forfeiture, under one of the misbranding clauses of the Food and Drugs Act (Comp. St. §§ 8717-8728), even assuming that the wild oat seed is a food, and that such brand was not deceptive, and notwithstanding that, under Grain Standards Act (Comp. St. §§ 8747½-8747½k) and Regulatory Announcement No. 46, a natural mixture containing the same ingredients in the same percentages could have been branded "sample grade oats."—United States v. 154 Sacks of Oats. U. S. District Court, Lynchburg, W. Va. (Second Trial). 294 Fed. 340.

Warranty of Seed Wheat.—Where seller accepted orders for "Sonora seed wheat," and all parties understood the wheat sold was to be Sonora wheat, a finding that the seller warranted that the wheat delivered would be of such variety held warranted. Sales of an inferior grade of seed wheat as "Sonora wheat" by an agent unskilled in distinguishing it in the kernel from similar varieties to farmers unable to detect the difference until near harvest time held not justified because the buyers saw the wheat in the warehouse. That "Sonora wheat" belonged to the general class known as "club wheat" did not authorize seller to fill an order for Sonora seed wheat with any club wheat.—W. M. Brock v. Newmark Grain Co., Brawley, Cal. District Court of Appeal, California. 222 Pac. 195.

Chattel Mortgage on Grain.—Where granting clause conveyed to chattel mortgagee all property, on which barley was grown during seasons 1921-1925, inclusive, on described property, on which barley was grown during a year covered by the mortgage, the mortgage covered the barley crop, though reciting that it was to secure performance of a contract covering fruit crops. Where the removal of mortgaged barley from premises on which grown was tortious, Civ. Code, §§ 2888, 2972, providing that the lien of a mortgage on a growing crop continues after severance, so long as it remains on mortgagor's land, are inapplicable. Replevin or claim and delivery will lie to obtain possession of property covered by chattel mortgage, where such mortgage provides for delivery of the chattels to the mortgagee.—California Packing Corporation v. Stone. District Court of Appeal, California. 222 Pac. 193.

Cement Manufacturers' Combination Made Unlawful by Its Results Rather Than Its Rules.—The Cement Manufacturers' Protective Association, through the medium of which members exchanged detailed statistical information as to sales, prices charged, supply of cement available for sale and in process of manufacture, freight charges, trade practices, etc., held a "combination to restrict competition and restrain commerce," in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (Comp. St. §§ 8820-8823, 8827-8830), though there was no formal agreement to follow the practices of other members, in view of the fact that, since the association was formed, its members by common consent and a concert of action have so conducted themselves as to lessen their competitive efforts, and have brought about, upon a higher price level, a uniformity and stability of quotations that previously did not exist.—United States v. Cement Manufacturers Protective Ass'n. U. S. District Court, New York. 294 Fed. 390.

Pooling Contract Valid.—A contract between tobacco grower and co-operative marketing association organized pursuant to the Bingham Co-operative Marketing Act, whereby he agreed to deliver his crops to it for four years, held not violative of the anti-trust provisions of either the Sherman Act (U. S. Comp. St. §§ 8820-8823, 8827-8830) or the common law, especially in view of the Clayton Amendment (U. S. Comp. St. § 8835f), treating farmers as a distinct class. The Legislature has the power to prescribe appropriate remedies to prevent or redress civil wrongs, and it did not in the Bingham Co-operative Marketing Act transcend such power by providing that a co-operative association could resort to injunction relief to prevent breach of contract by member to deliver his crops to the association. Provision in contract with co-operative marketing association organized pursuant to Acts 1922, c. 1, that member should pay the association 5 cents per pound as liquidated damages for all tobacco sold to others, is not unjust or oppressive, and must be construed as liquidated damages rather than a penalty.—Potter v. Dark Tobacco Growers' Co-op. Ass'n. Court of Appeals of Kentucky. 257 S. W. 33.

Claim Must Be Presented Within Four Months.—An action for damages, based upon an order B/L issued under the federal B/L Act (U. S. Comp. St. § 8004a), cannot be maintained, unless a claim for such loss or damage is presented to the carrier within four months after the shipment is delivered.—Stevens-Scott Grain Co. v. C. I. & P. Ry. Co. Supreme Court of Kansas. 221 Pac. 1117.

Indiana Farmer Grain Dealers Meet.

The ninth annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana was called to order in the roof garden of the Fowler hotel, in Lafayette, Ind., on the morning of Feb. 27.

Pres. M. P. Hill, of Francesville, called the meeting to order and Bert Yocum made the address of welcome in behalf of the city administration. Pres. Hill responded.

After the reports for the previous year made by Pres. Hill; E. G. McCollum, Indianapolis, sec'y, and F. W. Mooney, state auditor, the president announced com'ites on credentials, nominations, resolutions.

The afternoon session began at 1:30 o'clock with an address by J. W. Shorthill, nat'l sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, on "There Is No Substitute for a Farmers Elevator." A discussion followed his address.

THE BANQUET was held at the Fowler hotel in the evening, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington, Ill., a director of the United States Grain corporation, spoke. Entertainment was furnished by the Purdue Glee Club.

THURSDAY MORNING M. R. Myers spoke on "How Are We to Keep Properly Informed, and Who Should Do the Teaching?" He dwelt upon the thought that "there is no substitute for the farmers elevator."

"Our elevators," he said, "have opened the channels through which our grain flows freely from the farm to the markets of the world, by the shortest route and at the lowest cost. Our elevators are solving the farm market problem."

Former officers were re-elected: Pres., M. P. Hill, Francesville; vice-presidents, C. E. Barracks, Frankton, and Charles Adamson, Goodland; treas., William Wilson, Sheridan. The men named to directorship were H. O. Rice, Huntington; William Stephenson, Muncie; James Mauck, Honey Creek; and Charles Strickley, Lowell.

THE RESOLUTIONS com'ite, in its report, called upon congress to act favorably on the Newton bill No. 4523, cancelling the tax upon grain transactions. They referred to the tax as a war measure and declared that its removal would broaden trade and tend towards a stabilization of prices. They called upon congress to legislate to correct the inequalities between prices which the farmer must pay for commodities and what he is paid for his products. Efforts toward closer co-operation between farmers organizations of the state were recommended.

Managers Meeting.

The Elevator Managers Ass'n met in conjunction with the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at the Fowler hotel and participated in the convention. In between times they held sessions of their own. This ass'n, called to order at 3:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon by Pres. H. B. Fry, of Winamac, listened to an address by Charles Latchaw, sec'y of the Farmer Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio. At 5 o'clock O. A. Pulley, of Warren, gave a talk on "Are Our Policies Sound?"

In the meeting Thursday afternoon Charles Latchaw urged the elevator men to ignore the Indiana wheat pooling plan. He stated that it would be to the best interests of both the farmer and the elevator man not to contract grain for a period of five years. Success in the operation of a farmers elevator, he declared, depended at least 80 per cent upon the manager.

Railroad Claims Collected

Send in Claims of every description. No Collection. No Pay.
The Security Adjustment Co., Inc.
1132 Builders Exchange Bldg., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
References: Any bank, mercantile agency, commission firm or editor of this publication.

Grain Carriers

THE UNION Pacific Ry. has completed plans for the building of an 18 mile extension from Ft. Collins, Colo.

AMERICAN RAILROADING established a new high record for daily movement per freight car last year. The average reached was 27.8 miles per day, exceeding by 1¼ per cent the best previous daily average which was made in 1917. The increase over 1922 was 4.3 miles.

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Co. has placed orders for 3,000 all-steel automobile cars and 8,000 all-steel box cars and is expecting to order 1,000 steel underframe stock cars. The company says that it expects the 12,000 cars to be delivered by the end of summer.

THE NEW Orleans, Texas & Mexico Ry. has applied to the I. C. C. for permission to control the Houston & Brazos Valley R. R. by purchase of all outstanding capital stock of this latter road. The N. O. T. & M. Ry. desires the acquisition of this road because it will furnish outlets at Freeport, Texas, and Brazos Port to the Gulf of Mexico. The lines do not run parallel to each other and there is no competition between them.

AUSTIN, TEX.—The Nueces Valley & Rio Grande railroad has filed an application with the Texas State Railroad commission for authority to build a railroad line from Belleville to Laredo, a distance of 135 miles. The estimated cost of construction is \$3,000,000 of which more than \$1,000,000 has already been subscribed to. This new line will connect with the Southern Pacific at Beeville, a town of 5,000 90 miles south of San Antonio.

WICHITA, KAN.—The K. C. M. & O. Ry. is to be sold under foreclosure March 27. Much speculation concerning who will buy the road is taking place here and hereabouts. It serves as a feeder to Kansas City thru its main line connections with other roads and Kansas City interests are hoping that the Southern Pacific will effect its purchase and build from Wichita to that town on the right of way already owned by the S. P. This will create another outlet for them to El Paso via Alpine, Texas, where the Orient connects with the S. P.

THE car service division of the American Railway Ass'n has published its annual bulletin for 1923. This is an admirable 11 x 14 booklet containing charts and statistics on every commodity conceivable for the years of 1919 to 1923, inclusive. Among these commodities is grain and grain products and the total carloads moved for each year is as follows: 1920, 1,843,018; 1921, 2,292,779; 1922, 2,452,764; 1923, 2,278,878. All commodities are listed and charted in such a manner that comparisons are easily made. The bulletin is printed on a very high grade of paper, in large, well-spaced type, and its cuts of charts are clear and distinct.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission adopted the following conference ruling on Feb. 21: "Upon inquiries as to the effect of the decision rendered on February 19, 1923, by the Supreme Court of the United States, in *Kans. City So. Ry. v. Wolf*, 261 U. S., 133, the Commission construes that decision and paragraph (3) of section 16 of the interstate commerce act as prohibiting common carriers subject to the act from paying, subsequent to the two-year period of limitation contained in that paragraph, claims for overcharges presented to the carriers by shippers or consignees either within or subsequent to said two-year period of limitation, unless within said two-year period the claims have been presented to the Commission or to a court of competent jurisdiction in accordance with the applicable provisions of said act."

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Northwestern railroads plans for 1924 improvements and maintenance involve expenditures of more than \$100,000,000. Thousands of extra workers are being employed to carry on the work. The Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, Chicago Great Western, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and several other railroad companies expect to spend large sums in improving and maintaining their lines.

ALL the railroads operating in Oklahoma have joined in the filing of a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking for a restoration of freight rates on grain, grain products and some other similar commodities which were cut, several years ago, by 35%. The increase requested is about 17½% over present prevailing rates, the Oklahoma commission having ordered an increase of 17½% in 1922. The Oklahoma commission, supported by the Oklahoma Millers' League and the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Association, is expected to oppose this increase.

New Shallow Water Barge Service.

The constructing of a \$10,000,000 automobile production plant in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area has caused Colonel T. Q. Ashburn, chief of inland and coastwise waterways service, to offer the extension of government barge service on the lower river to the head of navigation at St. Paul.

The present adopted plan calls for:

Operation by the navigation company of a fleet of barges and light draft towboats, in trains, similar to freight trains.

Co-operation with the fleet of barges operated by the government on the lower river, thus insuring thru service to the Gulf.

Construction of power units and barges to meet the requirements for operation in the lowest water levels.

Operation one-third faster than present government units now in lower river service.

Placing at the disposal of shippers in the Mississippi Valley 14,788 miles of inland river, having a controlling depth of four feet at low water.

The barges are to be small with capacity for one to three carloads of commodities. They will be constructed with 16-foot beam and be 50 to 100 feet long. Some will be constructed to transport freight cars without unloading.

Minnesota Warehousemen Must Take Out License.

Mr. J. T. Probstfield, Supervisor of Public Local Grain Warehouses for the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, gave a short talk before the Farmer Grain Dealers Ass'n recently, explaining the law regulating the storing of grain at country elevators.

He read the new storage law, and bond law, paragraph by paragraph, and explained same and stated that Chapter 114, Laws of 1923, did not compel warehousemen to store grain, but all warehousemen who had storage receipts outstanding, and those who desired to store grain for their patrons, were required to obtain storage license as well as file a storage bond, in an amount to be fixed by the Commission, to protect all holders of storage receipts.

Warehousemen who did not have storage receipts outstanding and did not receive grain for storage, but bought grain for cash, were not required to apply for storage license or file a bond.

The rate of storage charges as indicated in Section 5 of the law was generally taken to be a fixed charge and mandatory by law. The Attorney General, however, gave his opinion to the effect that the legislature intended the rate mentioned in this section to be the maximum only. Therefore, warehousemen might consider it as such until a different interpretation of the law is rendered.

ELLIS GRAIN DRIERS

× ×

Wherever you go among the grain trade you will hear the Ellis Drier spoken of as a "good drier." That is a tribute which we have spent 25 years in getting and now that we have it we propose to keep it.

× ×

THE ELLIS DRIER CO.

Roosevelt Road and Talman Ave.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete grain code on the market, is the most up-to-date and latest grain code published, contains over 14,000 code words. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Contains code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper bound, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With 1912 and 1917 supplements, is for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.25; cloth bound, \$1.75.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: 1917 edition. Designed especially for the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¾x6 inches, paper bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 7th edition revised for provision and grain trades. Contains 145 pages 4½x6½ inches, bound in cloth. Price \$2.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Supplement: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru the use of five-letter code words, any two of which may be sent as one word. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be joined together and sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be easily effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8¼x10¼ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

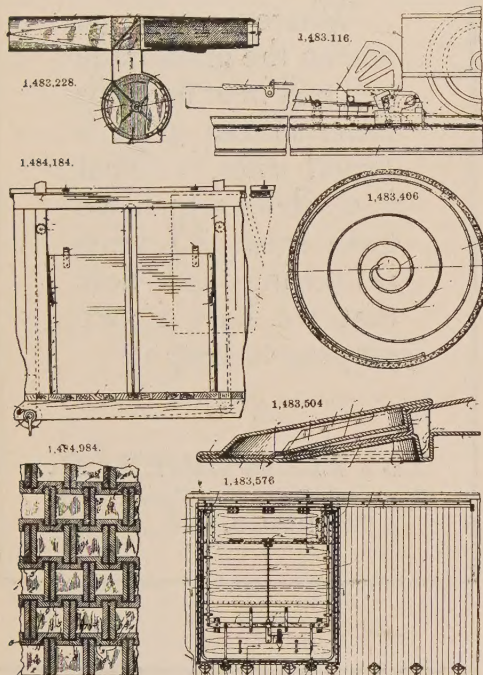
Your name in gold stamped on any of the above codes for 35 cents extra.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Patents Granted

1,483,406. Method and Apparatus for Fumigating Grain. Arthur R. Young, Kansas City, Mo., assignor to A. R. Young Material Co., Kansas City, Mo. This method of fumigating grain consists in collecting the grain in a receptacle and subjecting it to the action of hydrocyanic acid introduced within the mass of grain in the form of a spray.



1,484,984. Silo or Tank. Oliver Brumbaugh, Louisville, O. The silo is a combination of a plurality of hollow blocks assembled together to form a wall of channel shaped clips located over the upper end portions of adjacent end walls of each pair of blocks, and provided with shoulders to receive the lower end portions of adjacent end walls of the next tier of blocks.

1,485,021. Process of Disinfecting Seeds. Max Engelmann, Wilmington, Del., assignor to E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. The seeds are subjected to the action of a solution in water of a bicarbonate of an alkali metal with a mercury derivative of an organic compound. The percentage of the mercury derivative of acetamide present in the solution is 0.05 to 1%, while the alkali is but 1 to 100% of the mercury derivative.

1,484,184. Grain Door. Jacob Mattson, Duluth, Minn. Combined with a track presenting an upwardly directed flange extending transversely of a door opening, said flange having transversely spaced holes therethrough, is a door having upwardly extending hooks for overlapping engagement with the flange for sliding movement of the door, said hooks being spaced to register with the holes in the flange to permit the hooks to engage holes for pivotal movement of the door.

1,483,504. Car Seal. Bruce Borland, Chicago, Ill. The seal consists of a strip having a substantially cup-shaped locking head at one end with a continuous flange around the entire outside edges, and having an upwardly raised seat in the bottom, a cap formed of a separate piece and fitted over the head, a portion of the flange being bent down to engage with the edge of the cap to hold it securely in position, an inward projecting tongue on the cap and a locking tongue on the opposite end of the strip for engagement with the seat and tongue.

1,483,576. Metal Grain Door. Garth G. Gilpin, Riverside, Ill., assignor to Union Metal Products Co., Chicago, Ill. The freight car has a side door opening and a side door supported to close and uncover the opening, a beading about the outside of the door opening, and a corresponding recess upon the inner side of the door which is adapted to engage the beading, causes the door to become grain-tight when properly closed and secured by sockets and bolts affixed to the car sides and the door. The door itself is capable of being moved transversely on the car to open or close the aperture.

1,483,228. Dust Separator. James A. McCullough, Fresno, Cal. The dust-separator is made up of a conduit having an inlet section to which material is supplied, a discharge section for the separated dust, and an enlarged section between the inlet and discharge sections; means for establishing an air-current through the conduit to carry the material forward; a screen across the enlarged section to intercept and divert the material but let the dust pass by means of forced air; a screen-walled nozzle fitted to the end of the inlet section with its delivery end spaced from and registering with the middle area of the intercepting screen; and a trap which collects and discharges the cleaned material.

1,483,116. Car Mover. Frederick W. Rubin, Indianapolis, Ind. A hand-operated railway rail mover including a hand lever, a fulcrum shoe adapted to rest on a rail with downward extensions that fit over the rail on each side, a wedge-shaped block, an adjusting bolt, a pivoted clamping plate, a wedge-shaped part for clamping the shoe to the rail, a plate on the side of the lever which carries a lug to engage the top of the clamping plate when the lever is moved downward for forcing the clamping plate to the clamping position, a rod mounted on the lever for releasing plate when lever is elevated, a lever, a spring, a small bell-shaped lever for withholding the rod and catch from engaging the clamping plate, and a pushing block adapted to engage the object to be moved.

Coaxing Smiles

[Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, care Grain Dealers Journal.]

A Cheerful Introduction for the New Buyer.

I had just taken charge of a country grain elevator station, as Grain Buyer, I was anxious to get acquainted with as many of the farmers as possible, because I was a stranger there, and it was almost time for the new crops to move.

One day without calling to ask the price or saying anything about coming, several farmers were drawing towards the scale with large wagonloads of oats. I had never seen them before.

I got upon the foremost wagon, while the driver was informing me that these oats were to be marked up for Pat Murphy, I told him that I was glad to meet him and that my name

was Moore. "Ah! Ha! Sure," he said, "I knew a bunch of them Moores in the old country, but they had them in jail most of the time."—L. A. M.

Insurance Notes.

The Fitzgerald bill, putting the government into the insurance business and driving out all private competition for workmen's compensation insurance in the District of Columbia, is condemned by Elliott H. Goodwin, resident vice-pres. of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in a letter to the members of the House Com'te on the District of Columbia. Among the objections are "Self-insurance, preferred by many large and small employers, and permitted in Ohio, would be forbidden in the monopolistic bill proposed for the District of Columbia." In nine states that give a choice to employers to carry either state or private workmen's compensation insurance, Mr. Goodwin cited figures which show that in these states as a whole the state operated insurance agencies carried but 14.69% of the insurance while the remainder, 85.31%, was handled by private companies. "It is evident, therefore," Mr. Goodwin writes, "that the business man voluntarily and without compulsion prefers to place and keep placed his workmen's compensation with private carriers. The business man must watch his costs and if the state funds were furnishing service superior to that offered by private carriers, the percentages in the nine states would be reversed."

Growth of Group Life Insurance.

Washington—The remarkable growth of group life insurance, which at the end of 1922 amounted to \$1,800,000,000 and covered approximately 2,000,000 employees, is made the subject of a bulletin which has just been issued by the Insurance Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Group life insurance is defined in the bulletin as "insurance covering all or certain classes of the employees of an industry and provides in case of death or total disability while in the employ of a company that a specified indemnity shall be paid the beneficiary."

"It has been estimated that approximately 30 per cent of the workers in industry carry no insurance. Entire financial collapse in many of these cases is coincident with death. Approximately 30 per cent more, it is claimed, have not more than \$500 of life insurance, while the average insurance in force for the remaining 40 per cent does not exceed \$1,000. It is consequently not surprising that some employers are called upon for burial expenses of employees or sufficient funds to help the widows and children through a period of readjustment. It is not held that group insurance is a panacea for labor turnover but where all other things are equal it is regarded as playing an important part in promoting labor stability.

Crude Work.

A man giving the name of Ed. Shinnars, recently attempted to defraud the Nicholson Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo., out of \$2,800 on a forged B/L for two cars of wheat. But his scheme was too crude to be successful.

Two days before his arrest in Kansas City Shinnars was in Paola, Kan., and attempted to get the Liberty State Bank to honor a draft on the Nicholson Grain Co., thru the First Nat'l Bank of Kansas City, for two cars of wheat he said he had shipped for the Farmers Union Cooperative ass'n. The cashier refused and sent a note of caution with the draft to the First Nat'l.

Shinnars had signed "Lewis B. Smith" to the draft and he sent a forged B/L for two cars of wheat over the St. L. & S. F., signed by F. E. Ferguson to the Nicholson Grain Co. thru the mail. F. E. Ferguson is the Frisco freight agent and when Shinnars tried to collect on his draft in Kansas City he was immediately arrested and jailed.

Fire Barrels That Will Not Freeze at 55° Below Zero



Our 50 gallon Metal Fire Barrels will save you any worry. Complete with 3 buckets hung on hooks and submerged in anti-freeze solution ready for instant use.

Write for full particulars to

CARBONDALE CALCIUM COMPANY
CARBONDALE, PENN.



FORTY-FIVE per cent of all elevator fires could be prevented if proper inspection methods were adopted in every plant.

In the Hartford Fire Insurance Company you will find an organization working to this end.

HARTFORD



**Mill and Elevator
Underwriters and
Engineers**

furnish you with two-fold protection, an inspection service which seeks out and eliminates explosion hazards, plus indemnity for loss by fire or explosion of plant, equipment or stored grain.

With this combination Hartford protection, you protect your investment. Fire may interrupt, but can never end your business.

Call or write

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

Mill and Elevator Department

H. W. DONNAN, Supt.

39 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Are You Going to Build?

If you are going to build, rebuild, make repairs or change power this spring, let's talk it over first.

We can help you to eliminate fire hazards and show you how to reduce your rate. It's cheaper to do it right than to make changes afterwards.

WESTERN
DEPARTMENT
300 Keeline Bldg.
Omaha, Nebraska



C. A. McCOTTER
Secretary
Indianapolis
Indiana

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

DES MOINES, IOWA

J. A. KING, President Geo. A. WELLS, Secretary
A Legal Reserve Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Insurance

in the

Mill Mutual Companies

is best because during a half century of satisfactory service they have studied and met the needs of flour mill and grain elevator owners; ALSO because their FIRE PREVENTION ENGINEERING SERVICE is seasoned with experience.

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

230 E. Ohio St.

Chicago, Illinois

TRI-State Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co.

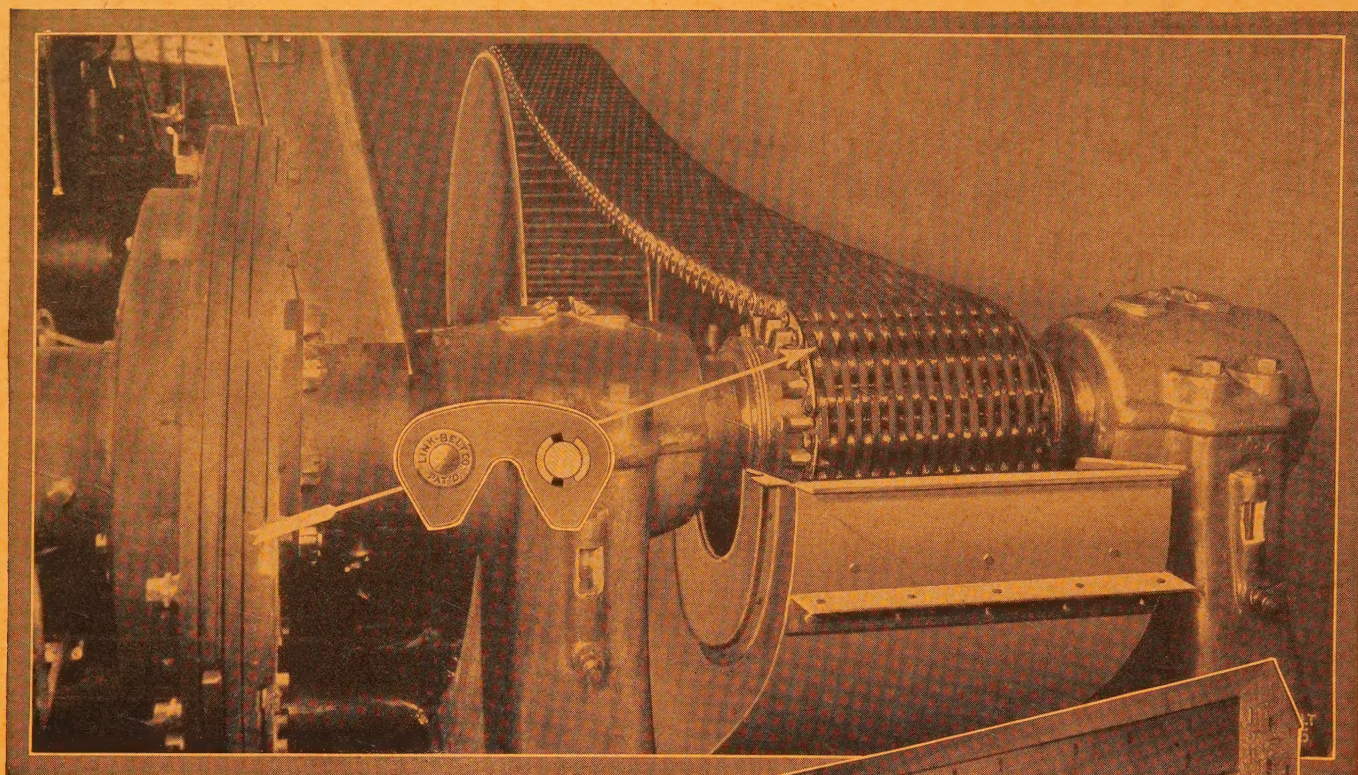
LUVERNE, MINN.

The Tri-State Plan.

You place with us a Deposit Premium based on the construction of your elevator, at the end of one year we refund you the portion not used for the payment of fire losses, expenses and the increase of the Reserve Fund—this refund has averaged 50% for 21 years. Our Provisional Grain Policy affords 100% protection.

E. A. Brown, Pres.
W. J. Shanard, Vice-Pres.

B. P. St. John, Treas.
E. H. Moreland, Sec'y.



From Steam to Link-Belt Silent Chain

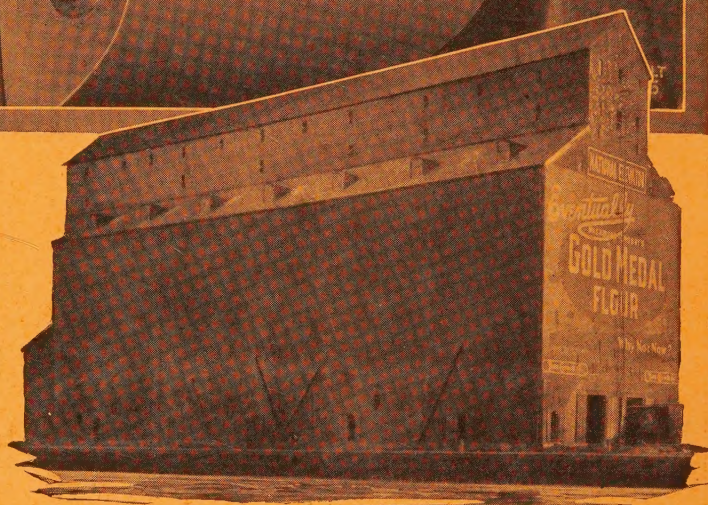
INSTALLING a motor and a 250 H. P. Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive, at the plant of National Elevator of Chicago, made possible the elimination of a complete steam plant, stationary engineer and two firemen.

This saving in labor costs, power requirements and maintenance paid for the installation in the course of the first year. The cost of coal formerly used equalled the present day power requirements.

Savings similar to this are not unusual.

Let one of our experienced power transmission engineers show you how your present power transmission can be brought to a higher point of efficiency.

Send for a copy of our Data Book No. 125, a handbook on Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives. Use the coupon.



LINK-BELT COMPANY
910 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO

Please send postpaid—Link-Belt
Silent Chain Data Book No. 125.

Name _____
Firm _____
Street _____
Town _____
State _____ G. D. J.

1487

LINK-BELT COMPANY
CHICAGO, 300 W. PERSHING ROAD

PHILADELPHIA, 2045 HUNTING PARK AVE.
New York - 2676 Woolworth Bldg.
Boston - 40 Federal Bldg.
Pittsburgh - 320 Fifth Ave.
St. Louis - 705 Olive St.
Buffalo - 745 Elliott Square

WILKES-BARRE - 826 Second Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Huntington, W. Va. - Robson-Pritchard Bldg.
Cleveland - 320 Rockefeller Bldg.
Detroit - 422 Woodward Ave.
Kansas City, Mo. - 307 Bankers Bldg.

NEW ORLEANS - 504 Carondelet Bldg.
New York - 2676 Woolworth Bldg.
Dallas, Texas - 810 Main St.
Portland, Ore. - 67 Front St.

INDIANAPOLIS, P.O. Box 85
New Orleans - Whitney Supply Co., Ltd., 418 S. Pierson St.
Chicago, Ill. - J. H. Colbran, 509 Com'l Bank Bldg.
Link-Belt Limited, Toronto and Montreal

H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO.—Chicago, 1700 So. Western Ave.
LINK-BELT MEESE & GOTTFRIED CO.—San Francisco, 1916 and Harrison Sts.; Los Angeles, 400 E. Third St.; Seattle, 820 First Ave. S.; Portland, Ore., 67 Front St.

LINK-BELT

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES